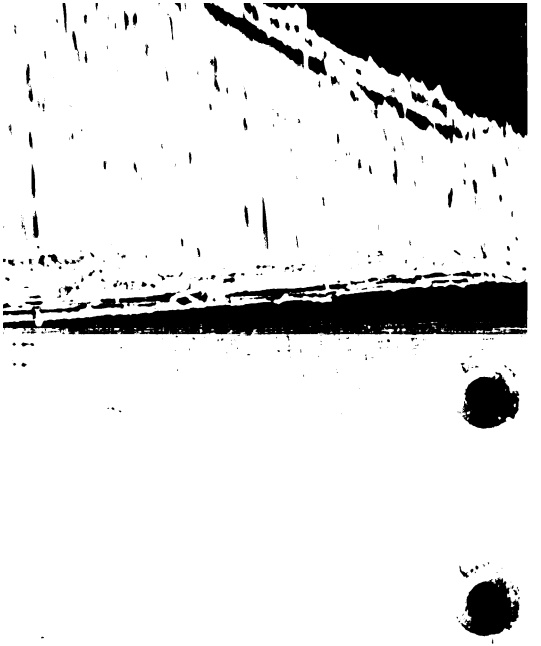

PETER PARLEY'S

ARITHMETIC.

WITH ENGRAVINGS.

BOSTON:
CARTER, HENDEE, & CO.
1833.

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'PETER PARLEY'S

METHOD OF TEACHING ARITHMETIC

TO

CHILDREN.

WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY CARTER AND HENDEE.
1833.

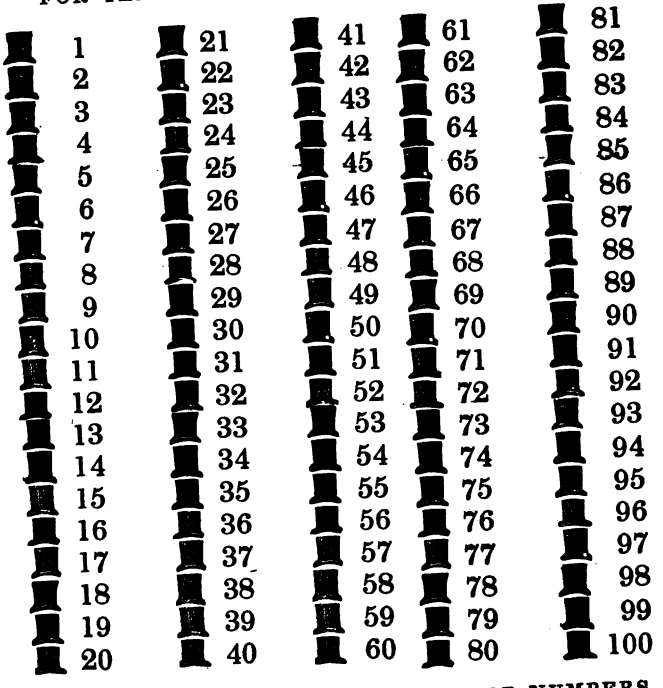
STEREOTYPED AT THE
LANCASTER TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,
LANCASTER, MASS.

PARLEY'S ARITHMETIC.

1833.

TABLE

FOR TEACHING A CHILD HOW TO COUNT,



AND ALSO TO TEACH HIM FIGURES, OR NUMBERS.

CONTENTS.

LESSON I.

1 dog.

How many legs has a dog?

2 cats.

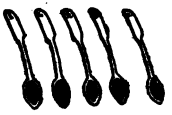
How many legs have 2 cats?

3 pigs.

How many legs have 3 pigs?

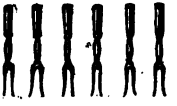
4 hens.

How many legs have 4 hens?



5 spoons.

How many legs have 5 hens?

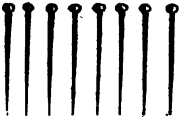


6 forks.

How many points have 6 forks?

7 keys.

How many eyes have 7 cats?

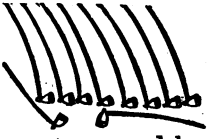


8 pins.

How many heads and points have 8 pins?

9 guns.

How many eyes have 9 dogs?



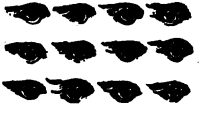
10 pipes.

How many stems and bowls have 10 pipes?

LESSON II.

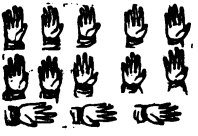
11 fingers.

How many eyes have 11 dogs?



12 eyes.

How many legs have 12 hens?

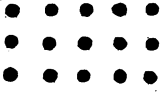


13 hands.

How many noses have 13 pigs?

14 marks.

How many tails have 14 cats?



15 dots.

How many legs have 15 dogs?

16 hats.

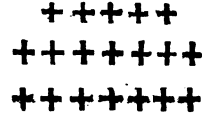
How many legs have 16 hens?

17 boots.

How many handles have 17 spoons?

18 shoes.

How many points have 18 pins?



19 crosses.

How many crosses in this picture?

20 stars.

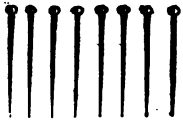
How many heads have 20 pins?

LESSON III.



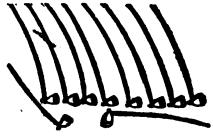

1. How many legs have 1 dog and 2 cats?
2. How many legs have 2 cats and 3 pigs?
3. How many legs have 3 pigs and 4 hens?
4. How many legs have 1 dog, 2 cats, 3 pigs, and 4 hens
5. How many legs and ears have 2 dogs? How many have 3 dogs? 4 dogs?
6. How many legs, ears, noses, and tails, have 3 dogs? 4 dogs?
7. How many legs have 4 pigs? 5 pigs?


8. How many spoons and forks in these two pictures?

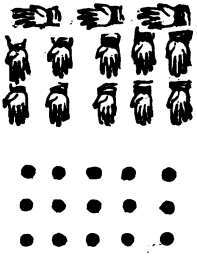



9. How many pins and keys in these pictures?
10. How many keys and spoons in the preceding pictures?
11. How many forks, keys, and pins?
12. How many pins, keys, forks, and spoons?

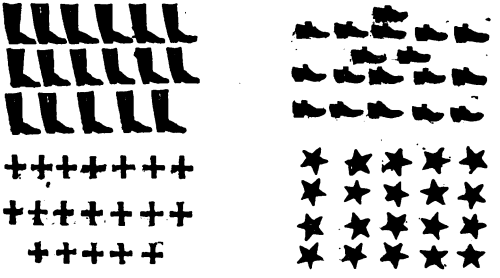
LESSON IV.

1. How many pipes and guns in these pictures?
2. How many pipes and fingers?
3. How many fingers and eyes?
4. How many guns, pipes, and fingers?
5. How many guns, pipes, fingers, and eyes?



6. How many hands and marks in these pictures?
7. How many marks and dots?
8. How many dots and hats?
9. How many hands, marks, and dots?
10. How many hands, marks, dots, and hats?



11. How many boots and shoes in these pictures? How many *crosses* and stars?

12. How many boots, shoes, and crosses? How many boots, shoes, crosses, and stars?

LESSON V.

About tables, chairs, &c.

1. How many legs has a chair?
2. How many legs have 2 chairs?
3. How many have 4? 5? 6? 7? &c.
4. How many legs has a table? How many have 2 tables?
5. How many have 4 tables? 3 tables? 5 tables? 6 tables?

6. How many legs has a sofa ?
7. How many legs have 2 sofas ? 3 sofas ? 4 sofas ? 5 sofas ?
8. How many legs have a chair, a table, and a sofa ?
9. How many have 2 chairs, 2 tables, and 2 sofas ?
10. How many have 3 chairs, 3 tables, and 3 sofas ?
11. How many have 4 chairs, 4 tables, and 4 sofas ?
12. How many have 5 chairs, 5 tables, and 5 sofas ?

LESSON VI.

About Dogs.

Here is a picture of some dogs. They are

playing by the side of some water. They appear to be very happy. I suppose they have just had their dinner, and are now quite contented. I hope they will not quarrel and bite each other; I hope, also, they will not tumble into the water, as they are frisking about.

1. How many legs and ears has a dog?
2. How many eyes and ears have 2 dogs?
3. How many ears have 3 dogs?
4. How many legs have 2 dogs?
5. How many have 3 dogs? How many have 4 dogs? How many have 5 dogs?
6. How many eyes have 4 dogs? How many have 6 dogs?
7. How many eyes and noses have 2 dogs? How many have 3 dogs? How many have 4 dogs? How many have 5 dogs?
8. How many legs, eyes, noses, and tails, have 2 dogs? How many have 3 dogs? How many have 4 dogs? How many have 5 dogs?
9. How many legs have 8 dogs? How many legs and noses have 7 dogs?
10. How many legs have 12 dogs?
11. How many legs and noses have 13 dogs?
12. How many legs, noses, and tails, have 14 dogs?

LESSON VII.

About Lions.

Here is a picture of an old lion and her 4 cubs. She is as fond of her cubs, as a mother is of her children. She has five sharp claws on each foot, and with these she catches animals, and tears them in pieces. If any thing comes to harm her little cubs, she springs upon it, strikes her sharp claws into it, and kills it.

Lions live in Africa and Asia, and roam about the plains and thickets in search of food. They kill a great many antelopes and wild asses, and sometimes they kill buffaloes and wild oxen.

1. How many claws has a lion on 1 foot? How many on 2? How many on 3? How many claws has a lion on all his feet?

2. How many feet have 2 lions? 3 lions? 4 lions?

3. How many claws have 2 lions? 3 lions? 4 lions?

4. If a lion had 1 foot cut off, how many claws would he have?

5. How many feet, claws, and tails, have 2 lions?

6. How many feet, claws, tails, noses, heads, and eyes, have 2 lions? How many have 3 lions? 4 lions?

7. How many claws have 4 lions? How many have 5? How many have 10?

8. How many claws have 6 lions? 7 lions? 8 lions? 9 lions?

9. How many claws have 10 lions? How many claws and tails have 10 lions?

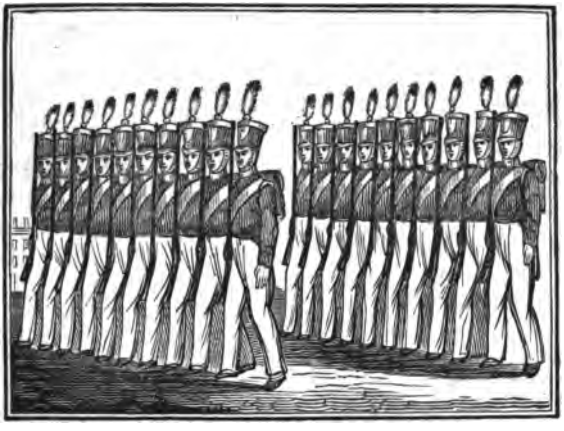
10. How many claws, tails, and noses, have 4 lions?

11. How many have 5 lions? 6 lions?

12. How many have 7 lions? 8 lions? 9 lions? 10 lions?

LESSON VIII.

About Soldiers.



Here is a picture of some soldiers marching about. Each soldier has a cap on his head, with a feather in it; each one has also a gun. It is very pleasant to see soldiers marching, and hear the fine music of the drum and fife.

In time of peace, the soldiers have not much to do, but to march about; but when war comes,

they are obliged to march against the enemy in battle. Some of them are wounded, and many are killed. Sometimes soldiers run away from the enemy; but, in such cases, they are always laughed at, and are called cowards.

I hope none of my little readers will ever have occasion to go to war. But if some nation should ever send its soldiers here to kill the people and burn our houses, then all the brave men will, I trust, take their muskets, and drive the foreign soldiers away.

1. How many soldiers in the picture? How many feet have 3 soldiers? How many have 4? 5? 6? 7? 8? 9? &c.

2. How many guns have 12 soldiers? How many caps have 13 soldiers? How many guns and caps have 6 soldiers? How many have 7? 8? 9? &c.

3. How many hands have 4 soldiers? How many have 6? 8? 15? 18? 19? 20?

4. How many fingers and thumbs has 1 soldier? How many have 2 soldiers? 4 soldiers? 6 soldiers? 5? 8? 11? 12? 13? 14? 15? &c.

5. If 1 soldier eats 2 loaves of bread in a day, how many

do 4 soldiers eat in a day? How many loaves do 5 eat in a day? How many do 7 eat?

6. How many loaves do 2 soldiers eat in 2 days? How many do 3 eat in 3 days? in 4 days? 5 days? 6 days? &c.

7. How many loaves do 3 soldiers eat in 3 days? 4 days? 5 days? &c.

8. If 1 soldier eats 1 pound of meat in a day, how many pounds do 2 soldiers eat in 2 days? How many pounds do 3 soldiers eat in 3 days? 4 soldiers in 4 days? 5 soldiers in 6 days? &c.

9. If 1 soldier wears out 4 pair of shoes in a year, how many will 2 soldiers wear out in a year? How many will 3 wear out? 4? 5? &c.

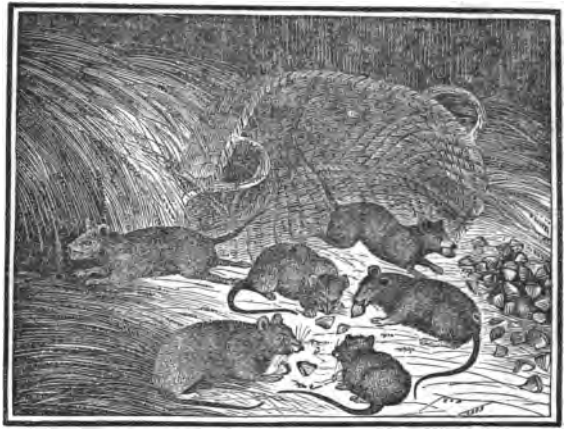
10. If 1 soldier wears out 3 coats in 3 years, how many coats will 3 soldiers wear out in 2 years? How many will 4 soldiers wear out in 5 years? 6 years? 7 years? How many will 7 soldiers wear out in 2 years? 3? 4? &c.

11. If 1 soldier fires 7 bullets in a battle, how many will 2 soldiers fire? 4 soldiers? 6? 5? 9? 11? 8? 13? &c.

12. If 25 soldiers go into battle, and 10 are killed, how many are left? If 15 are killed, how many are left? If 21 are killed, how many are left? If 6 are killed, how many are left? If 11 are killed, how many are left?

LESSON IX.

About rats eating nuts.



Here are a number of rats eating nuts; they are almost as fond of this kind of fruit, as they are of toasted cheese. They are very sly creatures, and if you leave walnuts or chesnuts where they can get at them, they will steal them, night by night, until they are all gone.

1. How many legs has a rat? How many have 2 rats? 3? 4? 5? 6? &c.

2. How many eyes have 2 rats? 6 rats? 7? 8? 9? 10? 11? 12? &c.

3. If 1 rat eats 3 nuts, how many do 4 eat? 5? 6? 7? 8? &c.

4. If 4 rats eat 4 nuts, how many do 2 eat? 3? 5? 6? 7? 8? &c.

5. If 1 rat steals 4 nuts, another 5, another 7, another 12, another 13, how many do they all steal?

6. If 2 rats eat 8 nuts, how many does each one eat? If 3 rats eat 9 nuts, how many does each one eat?

7. If 7 rats eat 21 nuts, how many does each one eat?

8. If a rat takes 4 nuts out of a heap of 11 nuts, how many are left? If he takes 12 nuts out of a heap of 15, how many are left? If he takes 9 out of 18, how many are left?

9. If 1 cat catches 3 rats, how many will 3 cats catch? 4 cats? 5? 6? 8? &c.

10. If a cat has 5 kittens, and she gives 2 rats to each kitten, how many does she give them all?

11. If a man has 18 rats in his house, and he catches 2 of them in a trap every night for a week, how many rats remain?

12. If there are 3 houses which have 27 rats all together,

and a cat in each house kills 6, how many are left? If a terrier dog kills 3 rats in a day, how many will he kill in a week? How many in 4 days? 8 days? 2 weeks? 3 weeks? 4 weeks? &c.

LESSON X.

About boys and girls picking fruit.

Here are some children picking and eating fruit. Some of them are eating peaches, and some are eating grapes. These are delicious,

and I think they taste much better when we can pick them ourselves, and eat them fresh from the tree or the vine. In some countries wine is made of grapes, and the people drink it as freely as we do cider. In France you may see whole acres covered with vineyards. The grapes are of two kinds, red or purple, and white. Of the former red wine is generally made; of the latter they usually make white wine.

1. If 1 boy eats 3 peaches, how many do 2 eat? How many do 3 eat? 5? 4? 8? 7?

2. If 2 boys eat 3 peaches, how many do 4 boys eat? 6 boys? 8 boys?

3. If 1 boy eats 4 peaches, another 2, and another 7, how many do they all eat?

4. One little girl had 2 bunches of grapes; one had 6 grapes upon it, and the other had 9; how many on both bunches?

5. There were 21 peaches divided among 7 boys; how many had each?

6. A girl had a bunch containing 14 grapes; she gave her sister 6; how many had she left?

7. Three boys had 2 peaches each, and 3 girls had 1 each, how many had all these boys and girls?

8. Three boys had 11 bunches of grapes; of these they gave 7 bunches away; how many bunches had they left?

9. If a man sells 1 peach for 1 cent, how many cents does he get for 3 peaches? How many for 5? 7? If he sells a peach for 2 cents, how much does he get for 3 peaches? 5? 7? 9? &c.

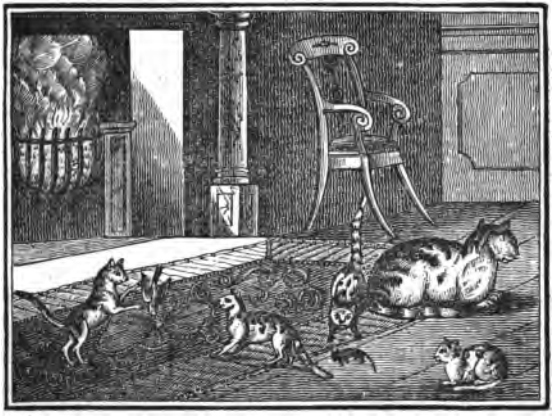
10. A boy went to market with 8 bunches of grapes, which he sold for 4 cents a bunch; how much money did he get in all? Of this money the boy lost 11 cents and spent 4; how much had he left?

11. If a man sells a gallon of wine for a dollar, how many dollars does he get for 7 gallons? How many for 3 gallons? 5 gallons? &c. If he sells a gallon for 2 dollars, how much does he get for 3 gallons? 5 gallons? 7? 6? 8? 9? &c.

12. A man bought a keg containing 12 gallons of wine, for which he paid 24 dollars; how much did he pay for each gallon?

LESSON XI.

About a cat and her kittens.



Here is a cat with four kittens. She has been out in the field where she has caught a bird; this she has brought home and given to her kittens. She has also caught a mouse, and one of the kittens is playing with it. Puss is a sly creature, and she kills a great many little birds and mice.

Her foot is so soft that she can walk without noise, and her eye is so formed that she can see as well in the night as in the day. When all my little readers are asleep, she steals forth into the meadow or the wood, and woe to the mouse or bird that falls in her way.

1. If 1 cat kills 2 birds in a day, how many will 3 cats kill? 4? 5? 6?

2. If 5 kittens eat 2 mice in a day, how many will 10 kittens eat?

3. If a cat divides 4 birds between 2 kittens, how many will each kitten have?

4. If a cat kills 3 birds in a week, how many will she kill in 2 weeks? 3 weeks? 4 weeks? 5 weeks? &c.

5. If a cat kills 7 birds and mice in a week, how many will she kill in 14 days? 5 days? 4 days? &c.

6. If one cat kills 5 mice in a week, another 3, another 7, another 4, and another 2, how many do they all kill?

7. If 4 kittens have devoured 16 mice and 12 birds in a month, how many has each devoured?

8. If there are 21 mice in a house, and a cat kills 17 of them, how many are left?

9. If there are 18 mice in a barn, out of which a weasel kills 7 and a cat 11, how many are left?

10. If 9 cats have killed 18 birds and mice in a week, how many has each killed?

11. If one cat kills 4 mice, and another twice as many, how many do they both kill?

12. If 1 cat kills 2 mice every day for a week, and divides them between 2 kittens, how many has each kitten in the whole week?

LESSON XII.

About money.

A poor old man wished to go and see his son

at a distance. He had no horse or carriage; he was therefore obliged to go on foot. He set out, and though he was very old, he travelled at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles a day. He carried with him some dried meat and bread, but at length, these things were all gone. He then went to a house and asked for food, but the people would give him none, because he had no money to pay for it.

Thus the old man was very miserable, for he was very hungry, and he could get nothing to eat. Though he was faint and weary, he continued on his journey, and when he was about to fall down from fatigue, he saw a piece of money in the road. He picked it up, and found that it was a dollar. He was very much rejoiced, for he knew that the people would give him bread and meat for the money. So he went to a house, and as he could find no one who had lost the dollar, he did not hesitate to use it.

Thus you perceive money is very important; the food we eat, the clothes we wear, are purchased by money. A person who has no money cannot get clothes or food but with the greatest difficulty. Indeed, persons often starve to death because they have no money.

Money is so useful that every body is fond of it, and people will labor very hard to get it. A man will work all day for a dollar. A sailor will go to sea, and risk his life amid storms and tempests, for forty cents a day. A man will drive a stage by night or day, through snow and shower, for fifty cents a day.

All the people who labor, those who make shoes, and those who make clothes, or chairs, or tables, work for money. The people in the shops, the butchers, the bakers, the sellers of cake and candy, they all want money. The object of all these people is to get money, so that they may buy food to eat and clothes to wear; so that they may buy little books for their children to read; so

that they may buy hats, shoes, and coats for them; and so that they may pay the master or mistress for teaching them to read and write.

1. How many cents did this little book cost? How many cents would buy 2 such books as this? How many would buy 3?

2. If a loaf of bread costs 6 cents, how much do 2 loaves cost? 3? 4? 5? 6? &c.

3. If 2 loaves cost 8 cents, how much does 1 loaf cost? 3 loaves? 4? 5? 6? &c.

4. If 1 hat costs 2 dollars, how much do 3 hats cost? 4 hats? 5? 6? 7? &c.

5. If 2 pair of shoes cost a dollar, how much do 4 pair cost? 6 pair? 8 pair? 10 pair?

6. If a man works 2 days for a dollar, how many days must he work for 2 dollars? 3 dollars? 4 dollars?

7. If a man earns a dollar a day and spends half of it, how much will he have left at the end of 3 days? 4 days? 5 days? &c.

8. If a man has 20 dollars and spends 2 dollars each day, how long will his money last?

9. How many sticks of candy at 2 cents each can you buy for 18 cents? How many for 16? 20? 22? &c. If you buy 2 sticks for a cent, how many can you buy for 8 cents? 9? 10? 11? &c.

10. A man divided 20 cents among his 5 children; how many had each?

11. A man bought the following articles for his son; a hat which cost 2 dollars, a great coat which cost 4, 3 pair of stockings which cost 1, a pair of shoes which cost 1, 2 pair of gloves which cost 1, and 5 books which cost 2 dollars; how much did all these articles cost?

12. A poor man had 21 dollars; 5 were stolen by a thief, 2 he lost, and 11 he spent; how many dollars were left?

LESSON XIII.

About buffaloes.

In the country far to the west, there are many large animals called buffaloes. The buffalo is as large as an ox, but he will always run away from a man. These animals roam about in vast herds, and sometimes an extensive plain will seem to be covered with them. Several thousands are often seen together, and at night they make such

a bellowing that no person can sleep near them. The Indians kill a great many of these creatures for the sake of their flesh, which makes fine beef. The white men kill them to get their hides, which are brought to Boston, New-York, and other places, and sold.

1. Three Indians went to hunt buffaloes; one Indian killed 3, another 7, and another 2, how many did they all kill?

2. Some hunters met with 16 buffaloes, and killed 9 of them; how many escaped?

3. A hunter sold 4 buffalo hides for 3 dollars a-piece; how much did he get?

4. If 6 Indians kill 18 buffaloes, how many does each Indian kill?

5. If 6 Indians can live upon a buffalo for a month, how many Indians can live for a month upon 3 buffaloes?

6. A man bought 3 buffalo robes for 2 dollars a-piece, and 2 robes for 2 dollars a-piece; how many robes did he buy, and how much did he pay for all?

7. A man had 10 buffalo robes, but he lost 4 of them, the rest he sold for 2 dollars each; how much money did he get?

8. A party of 8 Indians met with a herd of 20 buffaloes, each Indian killed 2 buffaloes; how many were left?

9. In an extensive prairie, there were many wolves and many buffaloes. In the course of 1 year, 10 wolves killed 40 buffaloes; how many was that for each wolf?

10. If 1 wolf kills 6 buffaloes in a year, how many will 3 kill? 4? 5? 6? &c. If 2 Indians kill 14 in a year, how many will 1 kill? 3? 5? 7? &c.

11. If 3 hunters kill 4 buffaloes a day, how many will they kill in a week? 2 weeks? 3 weeks? 4 weeks? &c.

12. A party of hunters went far up the Missouri river, till they came to a great plain, where they saw a great many buffaloes. Here they remained for 4 months, and spent their time in killing these animals. The first month they killed 19, the next 17, the next 11, and the next 4; how many did they kill in all?

LESSON XIV.

About a poor man and his family.

I once knew a man by the name of Berry. He had a wife and two children, named John and Mary. He had a small brown house and a little garden. In this garden he used to raise beets, cabbages, parsnips, lettuce, radishes, asparagus, and other things. These articles he carried to market, and sold them for money. With this

money he purchased meat and clothes for his family. His children worked with him in the garden, and they raised flowers in earthen pots. These flowers were also sold, and the children used to get a good deal of money by them. I suppose you would like to know more about this gardener and his family; I will therefore tell you something more of his affairs.

1. Mr. Berry sold cabbages to one man for 4 dollars, to another for 6 dollars, to another for 3 dollars, and to another for 4; how much did he get for his cabbages?

2. The gardener sold beets to one man for 11 dollars, to another for 7, to another for 2, and to another for 1; how much did he get for his beets?

3. He sold 10 bunches of radishes at 3 cents a bunch, 5 at 4 cents a bunch, and 3 at 2 cents a bunch; how many bunches did he sell, and how much did he get for them?

4. The gardener sold his carrots for 12 dollars, potatoes for 4 dollars, and asparagus for 3 dollars; of this money he paid 4 dollars to the butcher; how much had he left?

5. He had an account with a baker, amounting to 11 dollars for bread. He furnished the baker with garden vegetables to the amount of 7 dollars; how much was the balance due to the baker?

6. John and Mary sold 2 rose bushes for a dollar, some daisies for 2 dollars, myrtles for 4 dollars, and other flowers for 1 dollar; out of this money they bought their mother a cloak for winter which cost 5 dollars; how much had they left?

7. John went to market with 20 heads of lettuce, which he sold for 2 cents a-piece, and he bought himself a pen-knife for which he gave 25 cents; how many cents had he left?

8. One night Mr. Berry's house took fire. It was soon put out, but it was necessary to employ a carpenter to repair it, and Mr. Berry had to pay this carpenter 11 dollars for work, 3 dollars for boards, and 1 dollar for nails and hinges; how much did all this cost?

9. In 4 weeks Mr. Berry found the expenses of his family to be 11 dollars, and he sold garden vegetables to the amount of 3 dollars a week; how much did he have left at the end of the 4 weeks?

10. The gardener sold 20 boxes of radishes for 40 cents, and 10 bunches of lettuce for 30 cents; how much did he get a bunch for the radishes, and how much a bunch for the lettuce?

11. The gardener's wife was sick for 4 weeks; the gardener had to pay a physician 14 dollars, and the apothecary 10; how much was this each week?

12. The poor gardener owed a rich man 32 dollars; this he could not pay, and the rich man put him in prison. John and Mary determined to work very hard and get 32 dollars, so that they might pay the rich man and get their father out of prison; accordingly they went to work and earned 2 dollars a week; now how many weeks did they work to get the 32 dollars?

LESSON XV.

About hens, chickens, and other things.

It is common in the country for people to raise a

good many hens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. It is a very pleasant occupation to raise these creatures, and many persons get a great deal of money by it.

In the spring the hens lay their eggs, and after a while they set upon them and hatch them. The little chickens are beautiful creatures, and it is very pleasant to see their mother take care of them. She goes about hunting for seeds and worms to feed them with. She scratches among the dirt, and when she finds something, she calls the chickens to come and pick it up.

She seems perfectly happy in taking care of her young ones. If a dog, or naughty boy, comes near her brood, she flies at him fiercely, and drives him away. If a hawk flies over head, she quickly calls the chickens to a place of safety. At night she gathers them under her wings, and there the little creatures sleep in peace.

Ducks are fond of water, and little ducks but a day old, will swim, dive, and dabble, as well as the old ones. Geese and goslings behave very

much like ducks, but they seem to have a more sober look.

Young turkeys are very pretty, and so are all young birds. Old turkeys are solitary creatures, and seem to be very fond of walking about in the fields in search of crickets and grass-hoppers. The cock turkeys are great cowards, and will run away at the sight of a cat; but they are fond of strutting about, and gobble as loudly as if they were afraid of nothing.

Fowls are raised by the farmers, on account of their eggs, and for the sake of their flesh. The eggs of hens are the best, and will sell for six cents a dozen, in some places, and in others for twelve, or twenty cents. Sometimes, as in winter, they bring twenty-five cents a dozen in New-York, or Boston, because they are then scarce. A hen will sell for twelve to twenty-five cents; a goose for thirty, fifty, and even seventy-five cents. A turkey will sell for about as much. Ducks sell for twenty to fifty cents, each.

1. A man had 3 hens; one laid 4 eggs in a week, another laid 3, another 2, and another 5; how many did they all lay?

2. The next week these hens laid the same; how many did they lay in 2 weeks?

3. A man had several hens who laid 17 eggs in a day, but at night a weasel carried off 5 of them; how many eggs were left?

4. A man had 19 ducks, but a fox killed 4; how many had he left?

5. A poor woman had 14 turkies, but 4 died in the winter, a fox carried off 3, she ate 2, and sold 1; now how many had she left?

6. A farmer had 7 hens who laid 7 eggs each in a week; how many eggs in all?

7. A boy had 3 old ducks, who hatched 8 young ones each; how many young ones in all?

8. A person had 5 turkeys; 3 of them laid 9 eggs each, and the rest 7 eggs each; how many did they all lay?

9. A man had 4 children and 16 fowls; he divided them equally among his children; how many fowls had each child?

10. A man sold 4 eggs for 8 cents; how much did he get for each egg?

11. A man sold 3 chickens for 60 cents; how much was that for each chicken?

12. A skunk went into a barn where he found 3 nests; one had 7 eggs, another 8, and another 3; from each nest the skunk ate 2 eggs; now tell me how many eggs were in the 3 nests? How many eggs did the skunk eat? How many eggs were left, after he had finished his supper?

LESSON XVI.

More about the poultry yard.

1. A farmer had a flock of 37 geese; a fox killed 2 every night for a week; how many geese did the fox kill? How many geese were left?

2. A man had 7 hens which had 12 chickens each; a skunk killed 14, and a weasel 21; how many chickens were left?

3. A man raised 20 hens, 9 ducks, 11 geese, and 14 turkeys; how many were there in all?

4. A woman went to market with 78 eggs; she tumbled off her horse and broke half of them; the rest she sold at 3 cents a-piece; how much money did she get?

5. There were 7 people who had 56 geese; how many had each?

6. A man in the country had 6 hens with 8 chickens each; and 3 more with 7 each; the hogs killed 17, and 9 died of sickness; how many chickens were left?

7. A boy had 2 turkeys, 4 ducks, 1 goose, and 21 eggs, given him by his father. He sold the turkeys for 50 cents each, the ducks for 25 cents each, the goose for 80 cents, and the eggs for 1 cent each; how much money did the boy get in all?

8. There were 4 weasels who killed 21 chickens, 11 little ducks, 19 turkies, and 7 goslings, during the summer; how many did they kill in all? How many did each kill?

9. A girl went to market with 19 hens, which she sold for 8 cents each. She bought a bonnet for 75 cents, a ribbon for 10 cents, and a little book for 12 cents; how much money did she get? How much did she pay out? How much had she left?

10. A man sold 19 eggs for 2 cents each, and 9 fowls for 23 cents each; he paid 37 cents for his dinner and feeding his horse; now how much had he left?

11. A farmer had 10 hens, who sat upon 12 eggs each, and hatched half of them; half of the chickens lived to grow up; how many were there of these chickens?

12. One man had 14 hens, half of which laid 9 eggs each, and the other half 72 eggs, all together. Another man had 9 hens which laid 14 eggs each, and 3 which laid 7 eggs each; how many eggs in all?

LESSON XVII.

Going to buy toys for New Year presents.

Here is a picture of a woman who is buying some New Year presents for her children. The girl is looking at a doll, and the boy at a gun. How pleased they appear to be! I suppose they have been good children, and now their mother is going to reward them.

1. A lady bought a doll for the little girl which cost a dollar, and several other articles which cost 2 dollars; for the boy she bought a gun which cost a dollar, and other things which cost 2 dollars; how much did she lay out for the 2 children?

2. A boy went to a toy shop with 20 cents; he bought candy for 6 cents, a knife for 8 cents, and other articles for 4 cents; how much had he left?

3. A little girl went to a toy shop with 32 cents; she bought a doll for Jane which cost 15 cents, a pin cushion for Emily which cost 4 cents, and a fan for Mary which cost 11 cents; how much had the little girl left?

4. A woman laid out 24 cents in Christmas presents for 4 children; how much was that for each?

5. If a man wishes to lay out 48 cents in toys for 3 children, how much will it be for each?

6. If a woman has 7 children, and lays out in new year presents 7 cents for each, how much does she spend for the whole?

7. Several children went to a toy shop, and bought a wooden horse for 12 cents, a cat for the same, a lion for 8 cents, a dog for 6, a cat for 4, and a cow for 9; how much did they pay for all these things?

8. If you go to a toy shop with 50 cents, and want 1 of Peter Parley's books which costs 25 cents, and other little

books which cost 30 cents, have you money enough to buy them? How much money do you want in order to buy them?

9. If you go to a book-store, and get 3 books which cost 4 cents each, and 2 which cost 8 cents each, and 1 which cost 12 cents, how much do they all cost?

10. If you buy Mother Goose's Melodies at 20 cents, and the Death and Burial of Cock-robin for 25 cents, how much do they cost?

11. A boy was going with 42 cents to a book-store; on his way he lost 14 cents; at the book-store he bought the story of Santeclaus for 12 cents; how much had he left?

12. A man had 9 children; for 4 of them he bought books which cost 4 cents each, for the rest he bought books which cost 3 cents each; how much did he pay for all?

LESSON XVIII.

About a poor woman and her honey.

Here is a picture of a poor old woman and several bee-hives. She lives in a little brown hut, and being too old and too feeble to work herself, she has got a great many bees who work for her. In the winter these little creatures get into their hives, and go to sleep. But when the warm weather comes, and the blossoms are

open, then the bees go abroad in search of food. As soon as the sun is up, they come crawling out from their hives, and scatter themselves over the fields and meadows in search of food. One settles upon a dandelion, another upon a lily, and another upon a daisy. From these flowers they collect honey; they fly from one flower to another, till they have got as much as they can carry. They then hurry home to the hive, where they store the honey away in a very careful manner. They then set off again, and thus spend the day in robbing the beautiful flowers of their sweets.

By the time winter is come, the hives are filled with honey. Then the old woman takes it away, and carries it to market, and there she sells it for a good deal of money. With this money she buys bread, and meat, and shoes, and stockings, and molasses, and such other articles as she wants. Thus you see this poor woman lives very comfortably upon the labor of her bees.

1. The poor woman sold the honey in 3 hives; for the honey in one she got 2 dollars, for that in another 3 dollars, for another 5; how much did she get for the whole?

2. She sold 3 pounds of honey for 60 cents; how much did she get for each pound?

3. She sold honey to a merchant at various times for 11 dollars, and bought groceries of him to the amount of 7 dollars, and other goods to the amount of 6 dollars; how much did she owe the merchant?

4. If 20 bees make 4 ounces of honey, how many ounces will 40 bees make?

5. If 24 bees have made 2 ounces of honey, how many bees has it taken to make 1 ounce?

6. If 1 hive will yield 25 pounds of honey, how many pounds will 2 hives yield?

7. If the honey in 1 hive brings 4 dollars, how much will 7 hives bring?

8. The poor woman of the hut had 27 pounds of honey in 1 hive, but of this she lost 13 pounds; how many pounds had she left?

9. She sold a pound of honey for 25 cents, and bought 12 candles for 2 cents each; how much had she left?

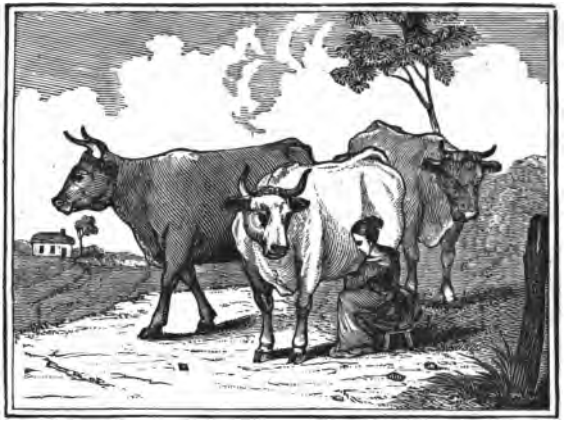
10. She sold 3 pounds of honey for 18 cents a pound, and bought a gallon of molasses for 50 cents; how much was left?

11. She sold 8 pounds of honey for 96 cents; how much did she get a pound?

12. The poor old woman fell sick, and she had to pay a dollar for a nurse, 2 dollars for the physician, and a dollar for medicine. Beside these things, she paid 5 dollars for the rent of her hut, and 27 dollars for food and clothing; how much did all these expenses amount to? How many hives, if she gets 4 dollars for the honey in each, must the poor woman have to pay all these expenses?

LESSON XIX.

About milk, butter, and cheese.



Here is a picture of a woman milking a cow. Some cows will give six quarts of milk in a day, and others will give more. Milk is very useful to put in tea and coffee, and to mix with various articles for the purposes of cookery. It is also very good for children, and there are few little people who are not fond of bread and milk.

Every family uses a good deal of milk each day, and in large towns there are persons constantly employed in supplying the people with milk.

Butter and cheese are also made of milk, and in the country the farmers keep a great many cows for this purpose. Milk is sold for four, five, or six cents a quart; butter brings from twelve to twenty-five cents, and cheese about as much.

1. A poor woman had a cow that gave 8 quarts of milk in a day; she used 1 quart, and sold the rest for 5 cents a quart; how much did she get?

2. If a woman buys 2 quarts of milk a day at 6 cents a quart, how much does she pay a week? How much in 2 weeks? 3? 4? &c.

3. If a man sells 10 quarts of milk a day at 4 cents, how much does he get in 2 days? 3 days? 4 days? &c.

4. If 4 children drink 2 quarts of milk a day, how many quarts will they drink in a week?

5. If a family uses 2 pounds of butter a day, how many pounds will they use in 2 weeks?

6. If a cheese weighs 11 pounds, how much will it bring at 8 cents a pound?

7. A man sold 5 pounds of butter at 12 cents a pound, and bought 4 pounds of sugar at 12 cents a pound; how many cents had he left?

8. If 1 cow produces milk in the course of the summer that comes to 11 dollars, butter that comes to 5 dollars, and cheese that comes to 7 dollars, what is the whole amount gained by her? If her keeping costs 8 dollars, what is the profit made by keeping her?

9. If a man gets 84 cents for 4 pounds of butter, how much does he get for each pound?

10. If a family spends 5 dollars a month for milk, how much do they spend in 3 months? 4 months? 5 months? How much in a year?

11. If a man spends 7 dollars a month in butter, how much does his butter cost him for 6 months? 7 months? 8 months? A year?

12. If a man spends 3 dollars a month for milk, 4 dollars a month for butter, and 1 dollar a month for cheese, how much do all these articles cost him in a year?

LESSON XX.

About halves, thirds, and quarters.

Here is a picture of an apple cut into two equal parts, or halves.

Here is an apple cut into three equal parts, or thirds.

Here is an apple cut into four equal parts, or fourths, or quarters.

I will now tell you about halves, quarters, &c. It is very necessary to understand these things, for they are very often spoken of. Suppose

a man has two children, and but one apple. Now both of the children will want the apple, but the man cuts it into two pieces, and gives one to each. Each of the children, therefore, gets half of an apple.

But suppose the man has three children, and but one apple. He then cuts it into three pieces, and gives each a third part. If he has four children, and but one apple, he cuts it into four pieces, and gives each a fourth part, or a quarter. You will remember that $\frac{1}{2}$ signifies one half; $\frac{1}{3}$ signifies one third; $\frac{2}{3}$ signifies two thirds; $\frac{1}{4}$ signifies one fourth; $\frac{2}{4}$ signifies two fourths; and $\frac{3}{4}$ signifies three fourths.

1. How many halves of an apple make a whole apple? How many thirds make a whole one? How many quarters?

2. How many halves make two whole ones? 3 whole ones? 4 whole ones?

3. How many thirds in 2 whole apples? in 3 whole ones? 4 whole ones?

4. How many fourths or quarters in 2 whole ones? in 3 whole ones? 4 whole ones? &c.

5. If you cut a stick into thirds, how many pieces will it make? If you cut it into quarters, how many will it make?

6. How many half dollars in 2 whole ones? in 3 whole ones? in 4? 5? 6? &c.

7. How many thirds of a dollar in 2 whole ones? in 3? 4? 5? &c.

8. How many quarters of a dollar in 2 whole ones? in 3? 4? 5? &c.

9. If a man buys 4 pounds of butter for quarter of a dollar a pound, how much does the whole cost? How much does 6 pounds cost at a quarter of a dollar a pound? 7 pounds? 8 pounds? 9? &c.

10. If a man divides 5 dollars among his 10 children, how much has each?

11. If a boy has $\frac{1}{3}$ of a dollar given him a day, how much does he get in 3 days? 4 days? 5 days? &c.

12. If a man earns $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar each day, and spends half a dollar each day, how much has he left at the end of a week?

The Teacher may extend these questions; and if he deems it best, he may proceed to teach the child about other fractions than those in the lesson.

LESSON XXI.

About thanksgiving.

At the commencement of winter, it is usual to keep what is called thanksgiving. The harvest is then over, and the grain is all gathered into the barns. The people have laid in their stores for winter; there are plenty of potatoes and turnips in the cellar; there is corn in the crib, and an abundance of rye and wheat in the store-house.

There is hay and grain laid up for the cattle; and provision being thus made against the time of snow and frost, the people assemble to offer thanks to that good Being who has furnished so many comforts. The day on which they assemble is called thanksgiving day.

After the people have all been to meeting, they return home, and sit down to a good dinner. No man is so poor as to be stinted on this joyous day. Every good child has as much pumpkin pie as he wishes, and in the evening, all the family get round the fire, to tell stories or engage in some innocent sports. In the preceding picture, you see an old man telling stories to his little grandchildren, on thanksgiving night.

1. If a pie is equally divided among 2 children, how much does each have?

2. If a pie is divided among 3 children, how much does each have?

3. If a pie is divided among 4 children, how much does each have?

4. If 3 children eat 1 pie, how many pies will 9 children eat?

5. If 4 children eat 1 pie, how many will 16 children eat?

6. If 2 children eat half of a pie, how much will 3 children eat? How much will 4 eat? 5? 6? 7? &c.

7. If half a pumpkin will make 6 pies, how many will 1 pumpkin make? 1 pumpkin and a half? 2? 2 and a half? 3? &c.

8. If half a dollar will buy 1 turkey, how many will a dollar and a half buy? 2 dollars? 20? 3? 30?

9. If 1 pumpkin will make 7 pies, how many will 4 pumpkins and a half make?

10. If 3 fowls cost a dollar, how much does 1 cost? How much do 2 cost? 4? 5? 6?

11. A woman had 1 pie, which she divided among her 4 children; how much had each? She divided 8 apples among the 4 children; how many had each?

12. A man bought 2 geese and 2 turkeys for 2 dollars; how much did each cost? He bought 6 fowls for 120 cents; how much did each cost?

LESSON XXII.

About a farmer and his cattle.

Here is the picture of a man driving some cattle. He is a farmer, and he has raised these cattle upon his farm. A great many people in the country spend their time in raising cattle, and it is a very pleasant occupation. During the summer the cattle live by eating grass in the pastures. In the winter, the grass being dead, and the

ground covered with snow, the cattle are fed with hay, or some kind of grain. Before they are driven to market, cattle are fattened, by being fed with a plenty of corn or other food.

1. A farmer drove 10 fat cattle to Boston; for one he received 25 dollars, for another 30, another 35, another 15, another 20, and the remainder 40 each; how much did he receive in all?

2. A man drove 4 fat oxen from Vermont to Hartford, where he received for two, 50 dollars, and for the other two, 40 dollars a-piece, his expenses being 15 dollars; how much had he left?

3. A poor man had a cow which he wished to fatten for market. He had no land, and was obliged to pay 4 dollars for pasturing, 2 dollars for bran, 3 dollars for corn, 2 dollars for potatoes, and 1 dollar for driving the cow to market, where he received 30 dollars. Now how much had the poor man left, after paying the expenses of fattening his cow?

4. A farmer had 4 sons, to whom he gave 4 fat oxen. These they drove to New-York, and received the following prices; for one 40 dollars, another 45, another 50, and another 60 dollars, the expenses of driving the cattle to market were 30 dollars; how much had the farmer's 4 sons left? How much did each receive?

5. A man received 40 dollars for a fat ox, and paid 5 dollars for driving it to market; he divided what was left equally between 2 of his sons; how much did each receive?

6. A man sent 11 pigs to market, for which he received 2 dollars and a half each; how much did he get for the whole?

7. Three men bought 30 pigs, for which they paid a dollar and a half each pig; how much did all the pigs cost? How much did each man pay?

8. Two men bought a fat cow, for which they paid 30 dollars; they then paid a butcher 1 dollar for killing it. They then divided the meat, tallow, &c., between them, in such a manner that one took one third, and the other two thirds, and they paid the cost and expenses of killing in the same proportion; how much did each man pay?

9. A man had 10 pigs, which he fattened and sold for 7 dollars a-piece; the fattening cost him 1 dollar and a half each pig; how much had he left, deducting the expense of fattening?

10. A man received a hundred dollars for some cattle which he sent to market. Having paid 10 dollars for expenses, he divided the balance equally between 4 of his children; how much did each receive?

11. A man drove 4 cattle to market, for which he received 19 dollars each; out of this he paid 10 dollars for expenses, 10 dollars for taxes, and 45 dollars for a horse; how much had he left?

12. A man sold 20 pigs for 50 dollars; how much was that for each pig?

LESSON XXIII.

About sheep.

This picture exhibits a man driving his sheep to market. Sheep thrive best in mountainous countries, and they will often get fat upon pastures where other animals would starve. Among the hills of Vermont and New-Hampshire, and also

among the mountains of Pennsylvania, there are many sheep. It appears to me that nobody is so happy, as a man who devotes himself to the rearing of these animals. They are gentle and innocent creatures, and easily become attached to those who take care of them. The raising of the little lambs in spring, is a most delightful occupation. No creature on earth seems so happy as the lamb, when the weather gets warm, and he is able to go out with his mother upon the green hill side.

But sheep are not only interesting animals, they are very useful also. From their wool, our winter clothing is made, and their flesh, which is called mutton, is the most delicious kind of meat. How happy it is for us, that Providence provides so kindly for our wants and pleasures, as to bestow upon us an animal, which, when living, delights the eye, and when dead, satisfies, in an agreeable manner, some of our most important necessities!

1. A man drove to market 21 sheep, for which he received 3 dollars a-piece; his expenses being 7 dollars, how much had he left?

2. A farmer sent to market 13 sheep, for which he received 2 dollars and a half a-piece, and 9 lambs, for which he received a dollar a-piece; how much did he receive for the whole?

3. A man bought 7 sheep for 2 dollars a-piece; he fatted them and sold them for 4 dollars a-piece. The fattening cost a dollar a-piece. What profit did he make on 1 sheep? What on the 7?

4. A farmer had 65 sheep; for their wool he received 32 dollars and a half; how much was that for each sheep?

5. A man hired a farmer to pasture 80 sheep through the summer, and paid him 25 cents a-piece; how much did he pay for the whole?

6. A man had 25 sheep, which produced 100 pounds of wool; half of this he sold at a quarter of a dollar a pound. How many pounds did he sell? How much did he receive? How much did he receive for the wool of each sheep?

7. A man had 27 sheep, for which he received 2 dollars and a half a-piece. Having paid several bills, amounting to 57 dollars, how much had he left?

8. A farmer gave 25 sheep to his 3 sons, which they sold for 3 dollars a-piece; how much did each of the sons get?

9. A man had a flock of 120 sheep, including the lambs; 7 were killed by the wolves, 2 lambs were killed by the foxes, and 4 were killed by dogs; how many sheep and lambs remained?

10. A farmer had a flock of 87 sheep, but during a hard winter, 19 of them died, and 4 were killed by dogs; how many remained?

11. A farmer divided 16 sheep equally between 4 of his sons. One of them sold his sheep for 2 dollars a-piece, another sold his for 2 dollars and a half each, and the other two sold theirs for 3 dollars a-piece; how much did they all receive?

12. A man in the country had 20 sheep, which he killed. The mutton he sold for 40 dollars, and the wool and skins for half as much. How much did he get for the whole? How much for each sheep?

LESSON XXIV.

About picking up apples.

Here a farmer and his sons are gathering apples. Of some of these apples, they are going to make cider; the rest, they will preserve for the winter. Cider is a very good drink, but people should be careful not to take too much of it. Cider is sold at various prices. In New-England it sometimes

brings but a dollar a barrel; that which is of a very fine quality, is often sold in New-York and Philadelphia, for five dollars a barrel. Many farmers get a good deal of money by their cider. Sometimes they sell it to distillers, who make it into what is called cider brandy.

Apples are not only useful for making cider, but all my little readers know that some apples are delicious to eat. They are also used for making pies and apple-sauce. New-Jersey is a famous place for fine apples. The inhabitants send a great many to New-York and Philadelphia, put up in barrels. In this way, they are kept quite fresh till the spring.

In hot countries there are no apples. The people there have oranges, figs, pine-apples, and other delicious fruits, but they prefer our apples to all these. In the West-Indies, a large fine pippin would sell for as much as twenty oranges.

1. A farmer sold 20 barrels of cider for 45 dollars; how much was that for each barrel?

2. A boy carried 24 fine large pippins to market, which he sold for 2 cents and a half a-piece; how much did he receive for the whole?

3. A farmer sold 100 bushels of apples for 25 dollars; how much did he get a bushel?

4. A farmer sent 11 barrels of apples to market, each containing 2 bushels and a half; how many bushels were there?

5. The farmer I have just mentioned, received 27 dollars and a half for his 11 barrels of apples; how much was that a bushel?

6. A poor woman bought 40 apples for a cent a-piece, and sold them for a cent and a half each; how much did she gain?

7. A farmer sold 70 barrels of cider to a distiller, at 3 quarters of a dollar a barrel; how much did he receive?

8. A woman divided 6 apples equally between her 4 children; how much had each child?

9. A farmer sent to market 9 barrels of cider, for which he received a dollar and a half a barrel. He also sent 16 bushels of apples, which he sold for half a dollar a bushel. How much did the farmer receive in all?

10. A rich man told a poor woman that she might have

all the apples upon one of his trees. The woman picked the apples, and sold them for a dollar and 3 quarters a bushel, there being 5 bushels in all. Having paid 2 dollars for assistance in carrying them to market, how much had she left?

11. A farmer had 20 bushels of apples; 4 bushels he gave away, 2 bushels and a half became rotten, and were thrown away, 2 bushels were used for pies, half a bushel for apple-sauce, and 3 bushels were eaten; the remainder were sold by the farmer at a dollar a bushel; how many dollars did he receive?

12. A farmer bought 17 bushels of wheat of his neighbor, and gave him a barrel and a half of cider for each bushel. How many barrels were required to pay for the 17 bushels of wheat?

LESSON XXV.

About going to gather nuts.

Here are some boys and girls picking up nuts. I know of nothing more pleasant for children, than to go and gather walnuts, chesnuts, and butternuts in the woods. These fruits are ripe in November, and when the strong winds have shaken the trees, the ground is sometimes almost covered

with the nuts. The squirrels are then very busy in laying up their winter store, and the people are busy also, in collecting the nuts, either for their own use, or for the purpose of sending them to market.

1. Four children went into the woods to gather walnuts, and they collected 11 quarts; how much was that for each?

2. A boy collected 5 bushels of walnuts in 10 days; these he sold for half a dollar a bushel; how much then did he earn each day?

3. A man collected 7 bushels of chesnuts, which he sold for three quarters of a dollar a bushel; and 4 bushels of walnuts, which he sold for a dollar a bushel; how much did he receive in all?

4. A man gathered 11 bushels of butternuts, which he sold for a quarter of a dollar a bushel; how much did he receive?

5. A woman divided 39 chesnuts among her 3 children; how many had each child?

6. A man had 14 quarts of chesnuts, of which the rats took 5 quarts and a half, and he eat 4 quarts and a half; the remainder he sold for 12 cents a quart; how much did he receive?

7. A merchant purchased 27 bushels of walnuts at three

quarters of a dollar a bushel, and sold them for a dollar a bushel; how much did he gain?

8. A man sold to a merchant walnuts, which came to 2 dollars and a half, chesnuts, which came to 5 dollars, and butternuts, which came to 3 dollars. He bought a hat of the merchant for 4 dollars, and other articles which amounted to 6 dollars and a half; how much had the man left?

9. A man spent 14 days in gathering 7 bushels of nuts, which he sold for a dollar and a half a bushel; how much did the man gain each day?

10. A man had 6 bushels of nuts, one quarter of which were consumed in his own family, the remainder he sold for half a dollar a bushel; how much did he receive?

11. A merchant bought walnuts to the amount of 14 dollars, chesnuts to the amount of 7 dollars, and butternuts to the amount of 5 dollars, all of which he sold for twice as much as he gave for them; how much did he receive for the whole?

12. A boy went to market with 3 bushels of chesnuts, which he sold for a dollar and a quarter a bushel. He bought a penknife which cost him half a dollar, and a hat which cost him 2 dollars. How much had he left?

LESSON XXVI.

About squirrels.

Here is a picture of some squirrels. They are happy little creatures, and they leap about from limb to limb, as if they were birds. The striped squirrel is the smallest. He is on a stump, and seldom climbs trees. He makes his nest in the ground, and is very cunning in its contrivance,

so as to render it comfortable and safe. In the autumn he fills it with nuts, so that he may be well provided with food in the winter.

The red squirrel is on the fence. He is the most nimble of all squirrels. He is a saucy fellow, and when he is on a tree, he will often chatter at a dog or boy that happens to be going by, in the most impudent manner. The red squirrel is smaller than the gray, but he is said to drive all the gray squirrels out of the woods where he lives. He is a handsome little fellow, and if you put him in a cage, he will sometimes jump and caper for an hour together.

The gray squirrel lives among lofty trees, and builds a nest of sticks near the top of one of them. He is particularly fond of walnuts, and nothing can be more graceful than he is, in the top of a tall walnut tree, leaping from branch to branch, and seeming as safe as if he had wings.

The black squirrel is of the same size, and lives in the same manner as the gray squirrel.

There are not many black squirrels in New-England, but in the middle and western states, they are very abundant. It is a curious fact, that the black and gray squirrels often migrate from one place to another, in the autumn. When they come to a river, they swim across it. Sometimes, when the steamboat is descending the Ohio river, hundreds of these little animals are seen swimming over it. Some of them become exhausted, and are drowned. Some of them are caught by people in boats, and some are killed by boys who stand along the shore, and strike them with sticks as they come to the land.

1. A striped squirrel eat 3 chesnuts a day for 11 days; how many did he eat in all?

2. A red squirrel eat 16 butternuts in 8 days; how many did he eat each day?

3. A gray squirrel had 4 young ones, each of which eat 4 kernels of corn in a day; the old one eat as much as all the young ones; how many kernels of corn did they all eat in 4 days? 5 days? 6 days?

4. Four striped squirrels carried into their holes 7 ches-

nuts a day for a week; how many did they carry in altogether? How many did each squirrel carry in?

5. Two black squirrels had 3 young ones; the young ones eat one chesnut each every day, and the 2 old ones eat twice as many as all the young ones; how many chesnuts did all these squirrels eat in a day? in 3 days? 5 days?

6. There were 5 squirrels who had 45 butternuts; how many was that for each squirrel?

7. There were 11 squirrels on one walnut tree; 5 of them eat 2 a-piece, and the rest eat 3 a-piece; how many did they all eat?

8. There were 16 striped squirrels in several holes, who had altogether 40 walnuts; how many was that for each squirrel?

9. An old squirrel with 3 young ones, had 24 chesnuts; half of them she eat herself, and the other half she divided among the young squirrels; how many had each?

10. A boy had a red squirrel in a cage, which eat 4 kernels of corn, and 2 chesnuts a day for a week; how many kernels of corn, and how many chesnuts did he eat in a week?

11. Two Indians were travelling in the winter, and having no food they dug into the ground, and obtained from a

striped squirrel's nest 23 walnuts, 14 butternuts, and 31 chesnuts; how many nuts did they get in all?

12. There was a walnut tree which had 100 nuts upon it; a black squirrel picked 5 nuts every day until they were gone; how many days did they last?

LESSON XXVII.

About hay and grain.

This picture exhibits the farmers getting in their hay. This is a very important part of a

farmer's business, for without hay, his cattle, his horses, and his sheep, would perish during the long frosty winter. Some farmers do not keep cattle enough to consume their hay, and they therefore sell it. Hay is usually sold by the ton. A cart-load of hay will generally weigh about a ton.

It is very pleasant to see the people gathering hay. In the morning, in the beautiful month of June, the mowers go into the field, and cut down the blooming grass. It is then spread out to the sun, and when it is dry, it is raked into heaps and carried on carts into the barn, or packed in stacks in the open air. In New-England this labor is performed by men and boys, but in some countries, the women assist in hay making, and also in gathering the grain. In England, Scotland, France, and some other parts of Europe, there are women who labor almost as much in the field as the men.

The raising of grain, such as wheat, rye, oats,

Indian corn, and barley, is another very important part of a farmer's occupation. There is not a great deal of wheat raised in New-England, but in the middle states, it is produced in large quantities, and of excellent quality. The farmers of New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, raise several millions of bushels every year, for which they receive a great deal of money.

A good deal of rye is raised in New-England. When mixed with Indian meal it makes an excellent kind of bread, which is very common in Massachusetts. Indian corn is a valuable species of grain, not only for fattening pigs, and feeding horses, but for making hasty pudding, johnny-cake, and several other favorite kinds of food, for young, as well as old people. There are many kinds of Indian corn. The sweet corn is chiefly used for boiling when it is green, and then it is very delicious. A white species of Indian corn is

made into *hominy*, in the southern states, and an excellent kind of food it is.

In Scotland, the people use oatmeal for making a kind of bread called oat cake, but in this country we only use oats for feeding horses. Barley is purchased by the brewers, who make use of it in the manufacture of ale, beer, and porter.

1. A farmer had 7 horses, which devoured 10 tons and a half of hay in the course of the winter; how much was that for each horse?

2. A man in the country sold 5 tons of hay at 11 dollars a ton, having paid half a dollar a ton for carrying it to market; how much had he left?

3. A farmer sold 80 bushels of wheat for three quarters of a dollar a bushel; how much did he receive?

4. A merchant bought 20 bushels of wheat at a dollar a bushel, 90 bushels of rye at half a dollar a bushel, 4 bushels of corn at half a dollar a bushel, and 12 bushels of oats at a quarter of a dollar a bushel; how much did he pay for the whole?

5. A man in the country owed a merchant 100 dollars; he paid him 2 tons of hay at 12 dollars a ton, 10 bushels of wheat at a dollar and a half a bushel, and 30 bushels of

rye at a dollar a bushel; how much was still due to the merchant?

6. A farmer fattened 5 pigs, to which he gave 22 bushels and a half of corn; how many bushels did each pig consume?

7. A farmer sold 12 bushels of barley at three quarters of a dollar a bushel, 16 bushels of oats at half a dollar a bushel, and 10 bushels of wheat at a dollar and a half a bushel. The amount received he divided between his 3 sons; how much did each of them get?

8. A man bought 3 pigs, for which he gave a dollar a-piece; he fattened them with 12 bushels of corn, which cost him 6 dollars, and sold them for 18 dollars; how much did he gain by fattening the 3 pigs? How much did he gain on each pig?

9. A farmer sold hay which came to 18 dollars, wheat for 12 dollars, corn for 10, and other kinds of grain for 15 dollars; half of all he received he paid out for sugar, molasses, salt, and other things; how much had he left?

10. A farmer had 10 cows, which during the winter eat 12 tons of hay, which cost 7 dollars a ton, and grain of various kinds which cost 16 dollars; how much did the keeping of each cow cost?

11. A merchant bought 22 bushels of wheat for three quarters of a dollar a bushel, and sold it for twice as much

as he gave for it; how much did he receive for the whole?

12. A man had a horse which eat half a bushel of oats a day for 3 weeks; the oats cost a dollar a bushel; how much did all the oats cost?

LESSON XXVIII.

About potatoes.

Here are some persons digging potatoes out of the ground. In the spring, the ground is plough-

ed, and then the potatoes are planted. A single potato planted in the spring will produce half a dozen, and sometimes more.

The potatoes are ready to be dug in the autumn. When boiled or roasted they are excellent food, and many people eat them instead of bread. In Ireland, many of the poor people cannot get meat or bread, and so they live almost entirely upon potatoes.

I suppose you have seen a field planted with potatoes. In a few days after they are planted, the stalks shoot up, and by and by they produce blue flowers. The people clear away the weeds, and draw the dirt around the stalks, so as to form little hills. Each hill generally yields from six to twelve potatoes.

1. If 1 potato that is planted produces 7 potatoes, how many will 4 produce?

2. If 3 hills produce 8 potatoes each, and 2 more produce 7 each, how many do the 5 hills yield?

3. If 3 children eat 42 potatoes in a week, how many do

they eat in a day? How many does each child eat in a day?

4. If a farmer gets a quarter of a dollar for 1 bushel of potatoes, how many dollars does he get for 12 bushels?

5. A poor woman in Ireland had 3 children. She, with her children, lived 2 weeks upon 56 potatoes; how many did they eat each day? How many did each of them eat a day?

6. A farmer had 5 cows, which eat 27 bushels and a half of potatoes in the course of a winter; how many bushels did each cow eat?

7. A farmer had 40 sheep, and during the winter each sheep eat a bushel and three quarters of potatoes; how many did they all eat?

8. A man bought 27 bushels of potatoes in the autumn, for a quarter of a dollar a bushel, and sold them in the spring for half a dollar a bushel; how much did he gain?

9. If one hill of potatoes yields 7, another 9, another 11, another 4, and another 6, how many do they all produce?

10. A man agreed to dig the potatoes in a field for one quarter of them. The field produced 84 bushels, and the man sold his share for half a dollar a bushel; how much did he get?

11. A man bought 63 bushels of potatoes for one third of a dollar each; how much did they cost him?

12. A man had a family of 9 persons; he laid up 84 bushels of potatoes for the winter. Two thirds of them were given to the cattle, the remainder were eaten in the family; how many did each person eat?

LESSON XXIX.

About cotton.

This picture shows the manner in which the negroes cultivate cotton in the southern states. The seed is planted in the ground, and soon the

stalk shoots up to a considerable height. The cotton grows upon these stalks in little bunches, each bunch being enclosed in a sort of pod. The cotton is gathered in the autumn, and is separated from the seed by a machine, invented for that purpose.

When the cotton is ready, it is packed into strong bags, and sent to market. It sometimes sells for eight cents a pound, and sometimes for more. A great deal of cotton is raised in South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi. The principal markets for cotton, are New-Orleans, Savannah, and Charleston.

To these places a great many ships go to get cotton. When they are loaded, they go to England and France, where the cotton is sold. It is then manufactured into various kinds of cloth, as calicoes, ginghams, muslins, &c. A great deal of cotton is also taken to New-England, and is there made into cotton cloth.

1. If 1 pound of cotton sells for 8 cents and a half a pound, how much will 4 pounds sell for?

2. A woman carried 2 dozen eggs to market, which she exchanged for cotton. The eggs were 2 cents each, and the cotton 12 cents a pound; how much cotton did she get for the eggs?

3. If 2 pounds of cotton will make 3 yards of cloth, how many yards will 5 pounds make? 8 pounds? 9? 10?

4. A poor woman had 50 cents, half of which she laid out in purchasing 2 pounds of cotton; how much did it cost her a pound?

5. A young negro slave was permitted by his master to have 1 pound and a half of cotton each week, for 20 weeks, for good behavior. This the negro sold for 20 cents a pound; how much did he get?

6. A woman in the country went to market with rags which she exchanged for cotton. She gave 3 pounds of rags for each pound of cotton. Of the cotton she got 18 pounds. How many rags had she?

7. A woman in Philadelphia received 20 pounds of cotton to make into cloth; of this she made 18 yards; one third she gave to the man who furnished the cotton, the rest she sold for a quarter of a dollar a yard; how much did she get?

8. A steamboat coming down the Mississippi, had on

board 56 bags of cotton. The boiler burst and the boat sunk. Some people on the shore saved three quarters of the bags of cotton, and were paid 2 dollars for each bag that they saved; how much did they receive?

9. A planter in South Carolina had 6 negro slaves, who raised 39 bags of cotton; how much was that for each slave?

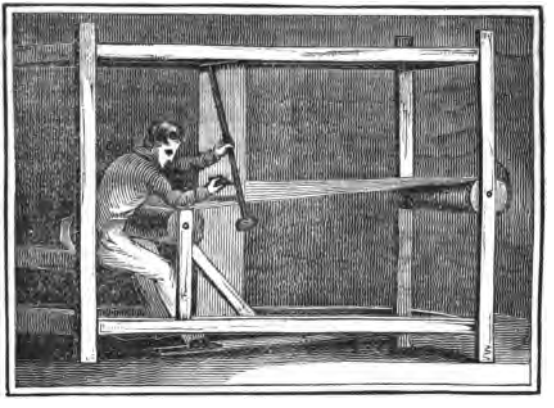
10. A vessel went from New-Orleans to Liverpool, in England, having on board 96 bags of cotton; the vessel took fire, and two thirds of the cotton was destroyed; how many bags remained?

11. A boat that was going down a river to Savannah, loaded with 69 bags of cotton, lost 27 of them by a freshet; how many were left?

12. A negro slave separated 3 pounds of cotton in half an hour from the seed; how many would 4 slaves separate in 6 hours, at the same rate?

LESSON XXX.

About making cloth.



Here is a man engaged in weaving cloth. Cloth is made of cotton, of wool, and of silk. Cotton, you know, grows from the ground, as I have told you. Wool grows upon sheep, and silk is made by worms. Of these things thread

or yarn is made, and those are woven into cloth by the weaver.

Sometimes a weaver will make several yards of cloth in a day, and sometimes he will make but one or two yards. For weaving coarse cotton cloth, he will sometimes get one or two cents a yard; but for woolen and silk cloths he will get more.

If you should ever go to Lowell, in Massachusetts, or Dover, in New-Hampshire, you can there see a great many people, boys and girls, men and women, engaged in making cloth of various kinds. Some are making cloth for shirts, and sheets, some are making carpets, and some are making woolen cloths to keep people warm in winter.

There are very few silk cloths manufactured in America. But if you should ever pass through Mansfield, or any of the neighboring towns in Connecticut, you will observe a great many mulberry trees. If it is spring, you will see the boys

and girls picking the leaves for the silk worms, which they keep in the houses, or in little sheds made for the purpose. If you go into their rooms, you will see the worms feasting on the mulberry leaves, and spinning their little balls of fine silk.

The silk produced in Connecticut and other parts of America, is chiefly made into sewing silk; but in Italy, India, and China, a great deal of silk is manufactured into fine cloths, shawls, and handkerchiefs. In France, the people get the silk in a raw state from Italy, and make it into various beautiful articles of dress for ladies and children. There is a large town in the southern part of France, called Lyons, where a great portion of the inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing goods.

1. A poor man received 4 cents and a half a yard, for weaving cloth, and wove by laboring constantly, 12 yards a day; how much did he get for a day's work? for 2 days? 3 days? 3 days and a half?

2. Many women, you know, are engaged in weaving, and they often work hard, and get but little money. A poor woman by weaving, earned a quarter of a dollar in 2 days; how much did she get a week? In answering this question, you must remember that she did not work on Sunday.

3. A man gained by his labor a dollar and a half a day; how much did he get in a week? 2 weeks? 3 weeks?

4. A carpet weaver received 2 dollars for weaving 6 yards; how much was that for 1 yard? 2 yards? 3 yards? 4 yards? 5 yards?

5. A weaver wove 6 yards of cloth a day, and was paid a quarter of a dollar a yard; how much did he earn in a week?

6. The weaver I have just spoken of, paid a quarter of a dollar a day for his board; how much did he gain each day more than his board? How much in 2 days? 3 days? 4 days? 5 days? 6 days?

7. A poor woman with 3 children, wove 5 yards of cloth a day, and received 10 cents a yard. Her expenses for feeding herself and children were 25 cents a day; the remainder of what she gained, she laid out in clothing and other things. Now how much had she each day, to lay out in clothes and other things?

8. A man sent 10 pounds of wool to be made into cloth, and gave half the cloth to the person who manufactured it.

He received 7 yards and a half of cloth for his share; how many yards did the 10 pounds of wool make?

9. How much cloth did 1 pound of wool make in the case just stated?

10. How many yards would 12 pounds of wool make, at the same rate? 4 yards? 6 yards? $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards? $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards?

11. A poor woman had 4 sheep, which produced wool enough to make 11 yards of cloth. Now as each pound of wool made a yard of cloth, how many pounds of wool did the poor woman get from 1 sheep? 2 sheep? 3 sheep? 4 sheep?

12. The poor woman I have just mentioned, used $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards of the cloth for herself, the rest was divided between her 2 children; how much had each child? How much had both?

LESSON XXXI.

About dry goods.

This picture represents a man selling dry goods, by which are meant, calicoes, ginghams, handkerchiefs, shawls, muslins, woolen cloths, ribbons, tape, thread, and many other things. Almost all the clothes worn by little boys and girls, as well as those of older people, are made of dry goods.

In Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and other large towns, dry goods are usually kept in shops by themselves; but in the country towns and villages, almost all kinds of goods are kept in one store.

1. A woman went to a dry goods shop in New-York, and paid 52 cents for 4 yards of ribbon; how much was that a yard?

2. A woman in Boston bought 3 pieces of tape for 6 cents each, and a dozen buttons for 12 cents. She gave the shopkeeper 50 cents; how much did he give her back in change?

3. A boy went to a shop, and bought himself 3 little handkerchiefs for 37½ cents; how much was that for each?

4. A little girl bought herself 3 yards of ribbon at 6¼ cents a yard; how much did it all cost?

5. *Question for a boy.* Let us suppose it is autumn, and you want some new clothes to keep you warm in the winter. Now if your fur cap cost 2½ dollars, your boots 2 dollars, your shoes a dollar, your stockings a dollar and a half, the cloth for your great coat, coat, waistcoat, and pantaloons, 11 dollars, and you pay the tailor 7½ dollars for making them, how much do all these things cost?

6. *Question for a girl.* Let us suppose it is spring, and

all the flowers are budding forth in the warm sunshine. Now you wish to throw off your winter garments, and put on a dress more suited to the warm and gay season. Well! your mother gets you a little straw bonnet which costs a dollar. You take it to the milliner, and she trims it for half a dollar. You get 4 yards of calico for a frock, which cost a quarter of a dollar a yard. You pay a dollar for stockings, and 2 dollars for other articles; now how much do all these things cost?

7. A man bought himself 4 yards of cloth for a great coat, at a dollar and three quarters a yard, and paid 5 dollars for making it; how much did the coat cost him?

8. A lady bought herself 7 yards of silk for a gown, and paid a dollar and a quarter a yard for it. She paid the mantuamaker 2 dollars for making the gown; how much did it cost her?

9. A woman bought, at a dry goods shop, 2 yards of gingham at 20 cents a yard, 2 handkerchiefs at 25 cents each, and other articles amounting to 25 cents; how much did she pay for all?

10. A little girl went to a shop with 37½ cents. She saw some ribbon at 6¼ cents a yard; now had she money enough to buy 6 yards?

11. A man had 4 sons. The clothing of the youngest cost him 7 dollars a year, the next cost him twice as much,

the next twice as much as the second, and the next as mu
as the 2 first. Now how much did the clothing of all co
How much did the clothing of the second boy cost? T
third?

12. A man had 3 daughters, for each of whom he bou
a gown. The first cost half as much as the second, a
the third as much as the other two, and they all cost
dollars; how much did the first gown cost? the secon
the third?

LESSON XXXII.

About groceries.

Here is a picture which represents one boy drawing molasses, and another measuring salt. These articles, together with sugar, tea, coffee, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, cinnamon, cloves, and many other things, are called groceries. The people who sell groceries, usually keep butter,

cheese, oil, oranges, lemons, figs, and many other articles. Thus you see that at the dry goods shops we buy articles of dress, while at the grocer's shops, we buy articles of food.

1. A man went to a grocer's shop, and bought 4 pounds of sugar at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound; how much did it all cost?

2. A poor woman went to a grocer's shop, and got some tea, the price of which was 25 cents, 2 pounds of sugar at 10 cents a pound, and other articles which were 30 cents. As she had only half money enough to pay for these things, the grocer took this, and gave in the rest; how much money did he get?

3. A man bought, at a grocer's shop, 10 gallons of molasses at half a dollar a gallon, coffee amounting to a dollar and three quarters, and sugar amounting to 4 dollars and a quarter; how much did all these articles amount to?

4. A farmer bought at a store 3 pounds of tea at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar a pound, and gave the grocer a 5 dollar bill; how much ought the grocer to have returned to the farmer?

5. A man went to a store, where he sold 6 pounds of butter at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. He took the value of the butter, in cheese, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound; how much cheese did he get?

6. A woman went to a shop with 2 dozen eggs, which she

sold for 2 cents a-piece. She bought some snuff which cost 6 cents, cinnamon for 12 cents, pepper for 8 cents, and allspice for 6 cents; how much had she left?

7. A merchant bought 76 bushels of salt at 75 cents a bushel; how much did he pay for the whole?

8. The merchant I have just mentioned, sold his salt for a dollar and a quarter a bushel; how much did he gain on each bushel? how much on the 76 bushels?

9. A man went to a shop with 36 pounds of butter, which he exchanged for molasses; as he got two thirds as many gallons of molasses as he had pounds of butter, I will thank you to tell how many gallons he got?

10. As the price of the molasses, in the case just mentioned, was 25 cents, I will thank you to tell me at what price the butter was exchanged, or, in other words, what value the man received for each pound of the butter?

11. A farmer bought 4 pounds of tea at a store, and paid for it in Indian corn. As he gave a bushel and a quarter of corn for each pound of tea, how many bushels did he give for the 4 pounds?

12. A man bought a gallon and a half of molasses at 37½ cents a gallon; how much did he pay for it? If a man pays 75 cents for 6 pounds of sugar, how much does he pay for 1 pound?

LESSON XXXIII.

About the expenses of a family.

Here is a tailor measuring a boy for a new suit of clothes. Children are generally fond of new clothes, but they are not apt to consider how much they cost. A boy's coat will often cost seven or eight dollars, and his father will have to labor very hard during a whole week to pay for it. A little girl's bonnet will often cost two or three

dollars, and her mother will be obliged to labor six or eight days to get money enough to buy it.

Now I hope all my little readers will remember that their clothes cost a good deal of money, and I hope they will therefore be very careful of them. Children whose parents are poor should not be too anxious for new clothes, because their parents are obliged to labor so hard, in order to get them, and rich people should not dress their children in an extravagant manner, for, in so doing, they excite the envy, and wound the pride of the poor, and finally make enemies of those whom it is their interest and their duty to conciliate, and make friends of.

1. If a boy's coat cost 3 dollars, his pantaloons $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, his waistcoat $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar, his hat 2 dollars, his boots $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, and other things $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar; how much does his dress cost?

2. If a girl's bonnet costs $2\frac{1}{4}$ dollars, her gown $2\frac{3}{4}$ dollars, her shoes 1 dollar, and other things $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar; how much does her dress cost?

3. A poor woman had 3 children, who cost her $\frac{3}{4}$ of a

dollar a week each, for their clothing, food, and schooling. By laboring very hard she earned $\frac{1}{2}$ a dollar a day; how much did she gain each week over the expenses of her children?

4. The poor woman I have just mentioned, paid $\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar a week for the rent of her poor little brown house, while she and her aged mother were obliged to pay $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar a week for their food and other expenses. Now how much were all the expenses of this poor woman, for herself, her mother, and her 3 children, each week?

5. Now as this poor woman earned but 3 dollars a week, how much more were her expenses than her earnings?

My little reader will see that this poor woman could not earn enough to support herself and family. We should learn to pity such people, and if it is ever in our power to assist them, and save them from being unhappy, it is our duty to do so. It is indeed not only a duty, but I am sure it is a great pleasure, to assist those who are industrious, and yet in want.

6. If a man has an income of 21 dollars a week, how much may he spend each day so as not to run in debt, or spend more money than he receives?

7. If a man earns $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollars a day, and pays $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars a week for his board, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ for his other expenses; how much may he save each week?

8. A little girl's father gave her 30 dollars a year for clothes. Now as there are 12 months in the year, how much had the little girl to spend each month?

9. Suppose your father should allow you 40 dollars a year for clothing; how much would that be each month?

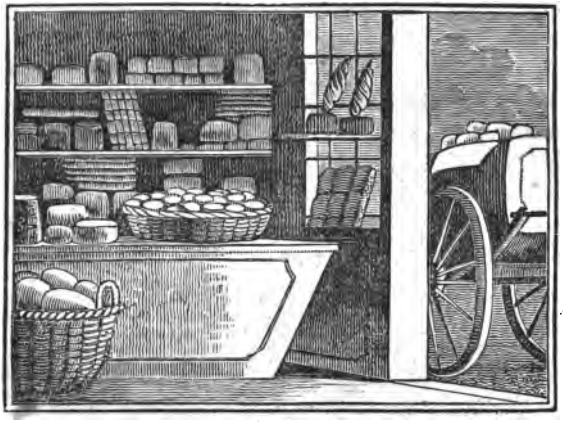
10. A poor woman with a family of 5 children, paid 25 dollars for the rent of her house a year, for sugar she paid 3 dollars, for tea 4, for bread 15, for meat 11, for milk $7\frac{1}{4}$ dollars, for butter $3\frac{3}{4}$, for clothing $21\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, for schooling 9 dollars, for books $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, and for other things $11\frac{3}{4}$ dollars. Now how much were all this woman's expenses?

11. How much was it necessary for this poor woman to earn each month, to pay the expenses of her family?

12. An Irishman came to New-York, and died suddenly after his arrival. He left a boy about 12 years old, without money, and without any means of living. The poor little fellow wandered about for some time begging for bread, but in this way he was very near starving to death. He then went to Mr. Goodman, and asked him to give him some employment. Mr. Goodman printed a daily newspaper, and agreed to give the poor boy $\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar a day for carrying the newspapers about the city to the people. The boy then got board at the house of an Irishwoman for $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollars a week. Now how much was the little Irish boy able to save each week?

LESSON XXXIV.

About a baker's shop.



Here is a picture of a baker's shop. In the window you see bread, gingerbread, cakes, biscuit, &c. In small country towns the people generally bake their own bread, and there are no bakers' shops; but in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large places, there are a great many of them.

1. If you were to go to a baker's shop with 50 cents in your pocket, and were to buy 4 loaves of bread at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents each, how much money would you have left?

2. A man and his family eat 3 loaves and a half of bread each day; how many loaves did they eat in a week? 2 weeks? 3 weeks?

3. A baker owed a merchant 60 dollars, which he was to pay in bread. The merchant took 3 dollars worth of bread a week; how many weeks did it take the baker to pay the merchant?

4. If a boy eats 2 loaves of bread in $\frac{1}{4}$ of a week, how many will he eat in 2 weeks? 3 weeks? 4 weeks? &c.

5. If a man eats a loaf of bread in a day, how many will 5 men eat in 4 days? 5 days? 6 days? &c.

6. If a man pays 5 cents a loaf for bread, and uses 4 loaves a day, how much does he pay for bread in a week? 2 weeks? 3 weeks? &c.

7. A man went to a baker's shop, and bought bread for 25 cents, gingerbread for $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, biscuit for $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and other things for $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; how much did these things amount to?

8. The man I have just mentioned, sold the baker 7 pounds of butter at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound; now what was the balance due from the baker, after deducting the cost of the bread and other things?

9. A woman went to a baker's shop with 75 cents in cash. She also sold the baker a dozen eggs for 22 cents. She bought bread for $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents, gingerbread for $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and other articles for 50 cents; now how much did these articles come to, more than the money and eggs would pay for?

10. There was a ship at sea, that was nearly out of bread. There were on board but 120 sea biscuits. There were 6 men on board, and each man had 1 biscuit a day; now how long did the 120 biscuits last?

11. Some people were travelling among the woods in the western country, where there were no houses. There were 5 persons, and they had 15 loaves of bread. One person eat $\frac{1}{4}$ of a loaf each day; how long did the 15 loaves last?

12. If a soldier eats a loaf of bread a day that costs $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, what would bread for 4 soldiers cost a day? 2 days? 3 days? 5 days? 6 days? a week?

LESSON XXXV.

About a butcher's shop.

Here is a picture of a butcher's shop, and it displays all kinds of meat, beef, pork, veal, mutton, &c. In some countries, many of the people are so poor that they cannot afford to eat meat, and are obliged to live upon bread and potatoes; but in our country, every industrious person may

have meat enough to eat, unless indeed he is taken sick, or meets with some misfortune.

1. A man went to a butcher's shop, and bought 6 pounds of beef at $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound; how much did he pay for the whole?

2. If you were to buy 8 pounds of mutton at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound, how much would it cost you?

3. A man bought of a butcher, beef for $2\frac{3}{4}$ dollars, pork for $3\frac{1}{4}$ dollars, and mutton for $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollars; he then gave the butcher a 10 dollar bill; how much did the butcher return?

4. A woman sold 2 dozen of eggs to a butcher, at a cent a-piece, and took their value in veal at 6 cents a pound; how many pounds did she get?

5. If you were to buy a piece of beef weighing 12 pounds, at 10 cents a pound, and should find $\frac{1}{3}$ of it to be bone, how much would the meat part cost you a pound?

6. If 1 soldier eats $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of meat each day, how many pounds will 3 soldiers eat in a week? 4 soldiers? 5 soldiers? &c.

7. If 6 men eat 28 pounds of beef in a week, how much do they eat in a day? 2 men? 1 man? 3 men?

8. A butcher bought a cow for 30 dollars. He killed the cow, and sold the meat for 29 dollars, the hide for 2 dollars, the feet for $\frac{1}{2}$ a dollar, the horns for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar, the head and

other things for $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollars; how much more did the butcher get for the cow than he paid for it?

9. If you were to buy 4 pounds of veal at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound, 2 pounds of beef at 9 cents, and 2 pounds of pork at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, how much would they all amount to?

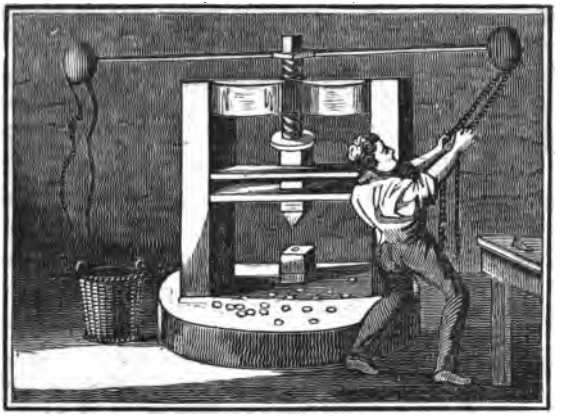
10. If a family eat 4 pounds of beef a day, at 7 cents a pound, and 2 pounds of pork at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, what are their expenses for meat per day? in 2 days? 4 days? a week?

11. A butcher sold to a man beef for 18 cents, lamb for 17, and 20 pounds of pork at 5 cents; how much did all these amount to?

12. A butcher furnished a baker with 4 pounds of meat a day, at 5 cents a pound. The baker furnished the butcher with 3 loaves of bread a day, at 6 cents a loaf; how much did the baker owe the butcher at the end of a week?

LESSON XXXVI.

About the mint at Philadelphia, and money.



At Philadelphia there is a fine marble building called the mint. Here they stamp pieces of copper, silver, and gold, and make it what we call money. Cents are made of copper. Dollars, half dollars, quarters, and ten cent pieces, are made of silver. Eagles, and half eagles, are made of gold.

This making of money is called coining, and is under the care of the government. In England, there is a mint where the government causes money to be coined. This is divided into pence, shillings, and pounds. In France, too, the government causes money to be coined, and there it is divided into sous, francs, and louis.

Thus every country coins money for itself, and sometimes we see these foreign pieces in the United States. There are a great many Spanish coins in circulation here; indeed most of the dollars, many of the quarters, all the 12½ and 6¼ cent pieces, are Spanish.

The coins of our own country are cents, five cent pieces, ten cent pieces or dimes, twenty-five cent pieces or quarters, fifty cent pieces or half dollars, dollars, half eagles, and eagles. All these coins have a head on one side, marked with the word liberty. The coins of England, France, Spain, &c., are stamped on one side with the head

and name of the king who reigned at the time the particular pieces were coined.

You will please remember that one hundred cents are worth a dollar. An eagle is worth ten dollars, and half an eagle five dollars.

1. How many cents make half a dollar? A quarter? Three quarters? A dime, or ten cent piece? A half dime, or five cent piece?

2. How many five cent pieces make half a dollar? A dollar? A quarter? Three quarters?

3. How many ten cent pieces make a dollar? Half a dollar? Three quarters? One quarter?

4. In New-England a 12½ cent piece is called nine pence, in New-York it is called a shilling, in Pennsylvania, and some of the neighboring states, it is called eleven pence, or a *'levenpenny bit.* Now how many of these 12½ cent pieces are worth quarter of a dollar? How many are worth half a dollar? Three quarters of a dollar?

5. If you were in New-York, and should buy a handkerchief, the price of which was 6 shillings, how many cents should you pay for it? If it were 8 shillings, how many should you pay? 4 shillings? 9 shillings? 11 shillings? 7 shillings?

6. If you were in Philadelphia, and should buy a pair of

gloves, and the shopkeeper should tell you the price was 4 *levies*, or 4 *'levenpenny bits*, how much should you pay him? If the price were 3 'levenpenny bits, how much should you pay him? If it were 4 'levenpenny bits and 6 cents, how much should you pay him? If it were 5 'levenpenny bits? 6? 7? 8?

7. In New-England we call the Spanish 6¼ cent piece, four-pence-half-penny, or four pence. In New-York they call it six pence. In Pennsylvania, a *fip*, or *fippenny* bit, by which they mean a five-penny bit. Now how many of these pieces make a quarter of a dollar? Half a dollar? Three quarters? A dollar?

8. You will very often hear persons speak of a penny, of pence, of shillings, and of pounds. Now these are names of English coins, as I have before said, and formerly, when this country belonged to England, we used English coins, and therefore got into the habit of speaking about pence, shillings, &c. But when America became an independent nation, the government then made coin of its own, and now it is not common for people to keep their accounts, except in dollars and cents. But it is well for you to remember that 12 pence make a shilling, and 20 shillings a pound. Now please tell me how many pence there are in 1 shilling and six pence? 2 shillings and six pence? 1*s.* 5*d.*? 4*s.* 7*d.*? 1*s.* 11*d.*? 3*s.* 10*d.*? 7*s.* 2*d.*? 8*s.* 10*d.*? 9*s.* 4*d.*? 10*s.* 4*d.*? 11*s.* 7*d.*?

☞ *The pupil will bear in mind that s. stands for shilling, and d. for pence.*

9. How many shillings in 1 pound, 5 shillings? In £1, 7*s.*? In £1, 11*s.*? In £2, 3*s.*? £3, 4*s.*? £4, 5*s.*? £5, 6*s.*? £7, 11*s.*? £8, 12*s.*? £9, 17*s.*? £10, 19*s.*? £11, 13*s.*? £12, 15*s.*?

☞ *Recollect that £ signifies pounds.*

10. How many pence in £1? £1, 1*s.*? £1, 3*s.*? £1, 4*s.*? £2? £2, 10*s.*? £2, 15*s.*?

☞ *The teacher will here add such questions as he may deem proper. It may be well for him, also, to explain the different values of the penny, shilling, and pound, in different states and countries, and also the value of these denominations in dollars and cents. A little oral explanation will be better than a great deal of print, on this subject.*

11. How many cents in a dollar and a quarter? In $1, 50? In $1,75? In $2,12½? In $3,17? In $4,21? In $5,16? In $7,32? $8,31? $10,49? $11,50? $12,72? $20,81? &c.

☞ *The pupil should know that this mark $ stands for dollars.*

12. How many dimes in $1,50? How many half dimes? &c. &c.

☞ *The teacher may extend the questions of this lesson at pleasure. It is desirable that the exercises should be continued, till the pupil can perform money calculations with facility and accuracy.*

LESSON XXXVII.

About scales for weighing.

Here is a man using a pair of scales for the purpose of ascertaining the weight of something. I suppose you have often seen people weigh sugar, butter, cheese, and other things. Steelyards are used for the same purpose as scales.

Scales and steelyards are necessary to render

the dealings between people just and accurate. If, for instance, you wanted to buy a pound of sugar, how would you ascertain the quantity but by the use of scales or steelyards? If you wished to buy four pounds of meat, how would you determine the size of the piece, but by the use of the steelyards or scales.

But in order to use these instruments, you must understand that sixteen ounces make a pound.

1. How many lbs. in 32 oz.?

☞ *lb. stands for pound, and oz. for ounces.*

2. How many lbs. in 49 oz.? 53? 71? &c.

3. How many oz. in $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.? In $3\frac{1}{4}$? In $4\frac{3}{4}$? In 1 lb. 15oz.? 2lbs. 10oz.?

4. A man bought 4 lbs. 11 oz. of butter, but 1 lb. 10 oz. proved bad; how much was there after taking out the bad?

5. A man bought 3 lbs. 8 oz. of sugar, at 10 cents a pound; how much did it cost him?

6. A confectioner bought 5 lbs. 11 oz. of candy, at 3 cents an ounce; how much did it all cost him?

7. A man bought 5 lbs. 4 oz. of beef, at 8 cents a pound, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ of pork, at 6 cents a pound; how much did he pay for the whole?

8. A man bought a cheese, which cost him 2 dollars and 5 cents; the price being 10 cents a pound, how much did the cheese weigh?

9. A woman bought a pound of tea for 96 cents; how much was that an ounce?

10. A merchant sold 24 oz. of opium for 18 dollars; how much was that per pound?

11. A woman in the country made 4 lbs. 8 oz. of maple sugar, which she divided equally among her 6 children; how many oz. had each child?

12. There were 7 children who ate 1 lb. 12 oz. of honey; how many ounces did each child eat?

☞ *The teacher will use his discretion, in informing the pupil of apothecaries' weight, troy weight, &c.*

LESSON XXXVIII.

About travelling.

Here are some people riding in a stage coach. Nothing is more pleasant than to travel about, if the roads are good, and the country is pleasant. One often meets with agreeable people, who have been in different parts of the world, and who have many amusing things to tell.

I suppose my little reader would be glad to travel about, and see the different towns and cities, not only in our own country, but in other countries. But before you set out upon your journey, you must calculate the distance you are going, the time that will be required, and the expense of the expedition.

I am now going to tell you about distances, and you can then easily calculate how far you can go in a day, and how much money is necessary for a journey. You may also calculate many other things. But you must, in the first place, store your memory with the following rules:—

12 inches make a foot; 3 feet make 1 yard; 5½ yards make 1 rod; 320 rods make 1 mile.

1. How many inches in 1 foot 11 inches? 2 feet 5 in.? 3 ft. 4 in.? &c.

2. How many feet in 5½ yards? In 4¼? 6 yards? 7? 8? 9? &c.

3. How many yards in 1 mile? How many feet?

4. How many rods in 1½ miles? 2 miles? 3 miles? &c.

5. If you have a journey of 99 miles to go in 4 days, how many miles must you travel each day?

6. Suppose you can walk a mile in 15 minutes; how many miles can you walk in 8 hours?

7. Suppose you have a journey of 100 miles to go; your stage fare is 6 cents a mile, and your other expenses twice as much; what is the expense of the journey?

8. The distance from Boston to Philadelphia is about 300 miles. If you go on horseback at the rate of 30 miles a day, how many days will you be in performing the journey?

9. If you pay 6 cents a mile for the hire of your horse, and 3 dollars a day for other expenses, how much will you pay in going and returning?

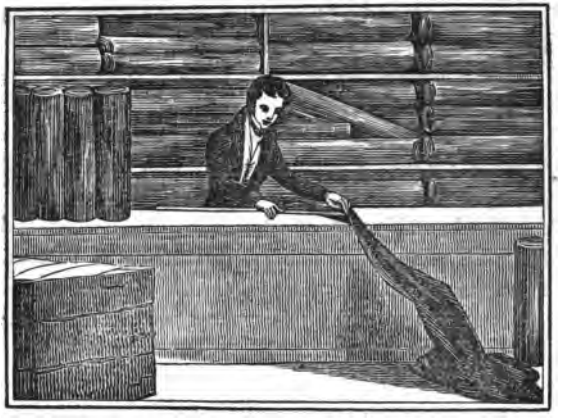
10. If you go a journey of 20 miles, and it costs you 16 dollars, how much does it cost you for each rod?

11. If in walking, you take a step of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a yard long, every second for an hour, how many yards will you go in the hour?

12. If you were to travel 10 miles a day for a year, how many miles would you go?

LESSON XXXIX.

About measuring cloth.



Here is a shopkeeper selling cloth, which he measures with a yard-stick. A yard, as I have just told you, is three feet, or thirty-six inches. All kinds of cloth are sold by the yard.

1. In a piece of cloth $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards long, how many inches? In $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards? $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards? &c.

2. How many inches in $\frac{1}{3}$ of a yard? $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yard? In $\frac{2}{4}$ of a yard? &c.

3. A man bought a piece of linen 14 yards long, and paid $10\frac{1}{2}$ dollars for it; how much was that a yard?

4. A woman bought $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards of gingham for 20 cents a yard; how much did it amount to?

5. A man bought $4\frac{1}{3}$ yards of cloth at 6 dollars a yard; how much did it amount to?

6. A merchant bought 7 pieces of muslin, each containing 7 yards, for half a dollar a yard; how much did they all cost?

7. If it takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of cloth for a boy's coat, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards for his pantaloons, how many yards will be required for the coats and pantaloons of 4 boys?

8. A merchant sold 11 yards of ribbon at 3 cents, and 7 yards at 5 cents; how much do they amount to?

9. If you buy 3 pieces of linen, each measuring 28 yards, and give half of it away, how many yards have you left?

10. A woman bought $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards of silk for 1 dollar a yard, and 11 yards of gingham for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar a yard; how much did she pay for the whole?

11. If 10 yards of crape cost 15 dollars, how much does 1 yard cost?

12. A man bought 3 pieces of shirting, each measuring 23 yards; $\frac{1}{3}$ of it he gave to his son; how many yards had he left?

LESSON XL.

About measuring grain.

I suppose you have often seen people measuring grain. A large wooden measure is called a half bushel, a smaller one a peck, &c. Now, that you may understand these matters, let me tell you that two pints make one quart, eight quarts one peck, and four pecks a bushel.

1. How many pints in $6\frac{1}{2}$ quarts? $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarts? $7\frac{1}{2}$ quarts? $5\frac{1}{2}$ quarts?

2. How many quarts in $1\frac{3}{4}$ pecks? In half a bushel? In 3 pecks? A bushel? 5 pecks? 2 bushels? $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels? &c.

3. How many pints in a peck? In a bushel? Half a bushel? &c.

4. If you pay 64 cents for a bushel of corn, how much is that a quart? How much a pint? &c.

5. If you pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars for a bushel of wheat, how much will $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels cost?

6. If you buy 7 bushels of oats for 2 dollars and 80 cents, how much is that a bushel?

7. If a cow eats a peck of potatoes in a day, how many bushels will she eat in 30 days?

8. If a horse eats 12 quarts of oats in a day, how many bushels will he eat in a week? 2 weeks? 3 weeks?

9. If a horse eats 9 quarts of oats in a day, at 3 cents a quart, what will his oats for a week come to?

10. If you buy 10 bushels of rye for $7\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, how much do you pay a bushel?

11. If you sell a bushel and 3 pecks of walnuts at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a quart, how much do you get?

12. If you buy 2 bushels of chesnuts for 4 dollars, how much do you pay a quart?

LESSON XLI.

About wine, molasses, &c.

This picture represents a boy in a store drawing wine. Wine, molasses, rum, whiskey, gin, and other liquors are measured according to the following rule: two gills make a pint, two pints a quart, four quarts a gallon.

1. How many gills in 1½ pints? In a quart? 2 quarts? 3 pints? &c.

2. How many pints in 1½ quarts? 2 quarts? 3 quarts? 1 gallon? 2 gallons? &c.

3. How many quarts in 1½ gallons? 2½? 3½? 4? 5?

4. How many gallons in 64 gills?

5. How many quarts in 64 pints?

6. How many pints in 32 gills?

7. How much does a pint of wine cost, at 2 dollars a gallon? A quart? 3 pints? &c.

8. How much will 1 quart of molasses cost, at 40 cents a gallon? How much at 50 cents?

9. If you buy 3 gallons of gin for 1½ dollars, how much do you pay a quart? How much a pint?

10. If you buy 1½ gallons of molasses at 37½ cents a gallon, how much does it amount to?

11. If a man sells a keg of molasses, containing 10 gallons, for $3,75, how much does he get a gallon?

12. How many gills in 1 gallon? 2 quarts? 1 pint? 1 gill?

☞ *Let the Teacher add further questions as he deems necessary.*

LESSON XLII.

About clocks and watches.

Here is a man looking at a clock, to see if his watch is right. It is by clocks and watches that we know what time of day it is. If the weather is cloudy, and we cannot see the sun, or if it is night, by means of a clock or watch we can easily determine the time.

I suppose all my little readers have often seen clocks and watches. They are not only very useful, but they are also extremely curious. They contain a great many little wheels, and are among the most ingenious contrivances that man has invented.

There are not a great many watches made in this country. The best come from England and France, but there are a great many clocks made in Connecticut. In the little town of Bristol there are several thousands manufactured every year. They are not only sent to every part of the United States, but also to Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

I shall now ask you some questions about clocks and watches, or rather about time. I suppose you all know that every hour is divided into sixty minutes, and each minute into sixty seconds. You know, also, that twenty-four hours make a day, and seven days a week; four weeks are

generally reckoned as a month, and twelve months make a year.

1. How many seconds in a minute? How many minutes in an hour? How many hours in a day? How many days in a week? How many weeks in a month? How many months in a year?

☞ *The teacher may here instruct the pupil in the number of days in the several months, and the number of days in a year.*

2. How many seconds in 3 minutes? 4? 5? 6? &c.

3. How many seconds in 3 minutes and 15 seconds? In 4 minutes and 10 seconds? 2 minutes and 45 seconds? &c.

4. How long is it from half past 12 o'clock, to half past 11? How long from 10 o'clock in the morning, to half past 11 at night? How long from to-day at noon, to to-morrow at half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon?

5. How many minutes in an hour and a half? In an hour and $\frac{3}{4}$? In $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours? In 2 hours, 47 minutes? &c.

6. If you start from Boston on Monday morning, at half past 5 o'clock, and reach New-York on Tuesday afternoon, at half past 7 o'clock, how long have you been in performing the journey?

7. How many hours in a day and a half? In a day and $\frac{3}{4}$? In $2\frac{1}{4}$ days? In $5\frac{1}{2}$ days? &c.

8. How many days in a week and a half? In 2 and a

half? In 4 weeks and 3 days? In 7 weeks and 4 days? In a month, a week, and 5 days? &c.

9. How many days in the 3 spring months? The 3 summer months? The 3 autumn months? The 3 winter months? The spring and summer months? The autumn and winter months? How many in the 12 months?

10. How many weeks in a year? How many days in half a year? How many hours in a year? How many minutes? &c.

11. If you spend 2 hours each day in play, how many hours will you spend in a week? A month? A year? How many days would all this time amount to? How many weeks?

12. If you were to study 6 hours a day, how many hours would you study in a week? A month? &c.

☞ *The Teacher will observe that most of these operations cannot be performed without the use of the slate. The more difficult questions may be deferred, till the pupil has become familiar by repetition with the easier lessons. The Teacher may easily supply new questions, as well with a view to suit the particular capacity of the pupil, as to furnish more ample and diversified exercises.*

LESSON XLIII.

About Addition.

Here is a picture which represents a pile of wood; near it is a man with his arms full of sticks which he is going to lay upon the pile. Now this man has been at work some time in laying up this pile of wood; the first time he brought eight sticks, the next seven, the next nine, the next ten, the next five, the next seven, the next eleven, the next fourteen, the next sixteen, the next five, the next twenty, and now in his arms he has seventeen. Thus you see he has been *adding* one armful after another, till he has collected a large heap of sticks. Will you be so good as to tell me, my little reader, how many there are in the heap, including those in his arms?

The process by which you answer this question is called Addition, because, like the man who carries his sticks, and adds one armful after another, till he collects the whole into one pile, so you add the various numbers together till you have collected the whole into one sum. *Addition then is the collecting of several numbers into one sum.*

☞ *Let the Teacher here ask the pupil what Addition is; let the pupil illustrate it by the man and the pile of wood. Let him then be required to pick out, from the preceding lessons, a number of questions which belong to Addition. The Teacher then can furnish the pupil such questions in Addition as he deems necessary.*

LESSON XLIV.

About Subtraction.

Here is a woman with a basket of eggs. She had in it thirty-nine, but she has just *taken out* seventeen which she has sold. Now will you tell me how many she has left?

The process by which you answer this question is called Subtraction, because this word signifies to *take out* or *take away*; and in ascertaining how many eggs the woman has left, you *take out* seventeen from thirty-nine, by which you learn that she has just twenty-two left. *Subtraction then is the taking out, or taking away, of one number from another.*

Now let me ask you a question. If a thief was to go behind a man who has one hundred and fifty dollars in his pocket, and should slily steal thirty-seven of them, would not this be a case of subtraction? Why would it be subtraction? How many dollars would be left of the one hundred and fifty, after the thief had subtracted thirty-seven of them?

☞ *Let the Teacher now ask what subtraction is; let the pupil be required to illustrate it; let the Teacher direct the pupil to pick out from the preceding lessons several questions in subtraction; and then let him furnish him with such exercises as he needs.*

LESSON XLV.

About Division.

Here are six boys, who have been in the woods gathering nuts. It has been agreed to divide them equally, and on counting them it is found there are two hundred and forty in all. Now how many nuts should each boy have?

The process by which you answer this question is called Division; the reason is, that, as the boys *divide* the nuts, so you *divide* or *separate* two hundred and forty into six equal sums, by which you find that each boy is entitled to forty nuts. ***Division then is the dividing or separating of any given number into several equal sums.***

Now I will tell you a story. In England there was a schoolmaster, who often whipped his scholars with a birch stick. One of his rules was to give forty strokes of the birch, to every boy who should speak aloud during the nap, which he was accustomed to take every day in school. Well, one day as he was fast asleep, a little boy spoke aloud, and he awoke. He discovered that it was a boy belonging to a class of eight boys, but which particular boy it was, he could not find out. They all refused to tell, and he therefore *divided* the forty lashes among the class. Pray tell me how many did each of the eight boys receive?

☞ *Let the Teacher here proceed as in subtraction and addition.*

LESSON XLVI.

About Multiplication.

A farmer had some ears of corn, which he wished carried to the pigs, and so he told his man to carry them. This command the man obeyed; he carried eight ears each time, and he went eleven times. Now how many did he carry to the pigs in all?

The process by which you answer this question is called Multiplication, because as the boy *multiplied* or added to the ears of corn in the pen each time he went to it, so you multiply or add together the number eight, eleven times, and thus find that he carried eighty-eight ears to the pigs in all. Multiplication, then, is a short way of adding several equal numbers into one sum.

A boy once had a small garden, in which he raised flowers; these he sold, and put the money into a box. In one month he sold seventeen bunches of flowers, for each of which he received four cents. All this he put into the box, and thus he added to, or multiplied his little store of cash. When he opened the box, how many cents did he find he had collected?

☞ *Let the Teacher now proceed as in the three preceding lessons. Let him then, if he deems expedient, require the pupil to commit to memory the following table. The author does not, indeed, recommend this course, as he fears that the use of a multiplication table prevents the pupil from exerting his mind, and acquiring that intellectual dexterity in figures, which it would otherwise gain. But he leaves it to practical teachers to do as they deem best.*

MULTIPLICATION-TABLE.

2	times	0	are	0	3	times	0	are	0	4	times	0	are	0	5	times	0	are	0
2	times	1	are	2	3	times	1	are	3	4	times	1	are	4	5	times	1	are	5
2	times	2	are	4	3	times	2	are	6	4	times	2	are	8	5	times	2	are	10
2	times	3	are	6	3	times	3	are	9	4	times	3	are	12	5	times	3	are	15
2	times	4	are	8	3	times	4	are	12	4	times	4	are	16	5	times	4	are	20
2	times	5	are	10	3	times	5	are	15	4	times	5	are	20	5	times	5	are	25
2	times	6	are	12	3	times	6	are	18	4	times	6	are	24	5	times	6	are	30
2	times	7	are	14	3	times	7	are	21	4	times	7	are	28	5	times	7	are	35
2	times	8	are	16	3	times	8	are	24	4	times	8	are	32	5	times	8	are	40
2	times	9	are	18	3	times	9	are	27	4	times	9	are	36	5	times	9	are	45
2	times	10	are	20	3	times	10	are	30	4	times	10	are	40	5	times	10	are	50
2	times	11	are	22	3	times	11	are	33	4	times	11	are	44	5	times	11	are	55
2	times	12	are	24	3	times	12	are	36	4	times	12	are	48	5	times	12	are	60
6	times	0	are	0	7	times	0	are	0	8	times	0	are	0	9	times	0	are	0
6	times	1	are	6	7	times	1	are	7	8	times	1	are	8	9	times	1	are	9
6	times	2	are	12	7	times	2	are	14	8	times	2	are	16	9	times	2	are	18
6	times	3	are	18	7	times	3	are	21	8	times	3	are	24	9	times	3	are	27
6	times	4	are	24	7	times	4	are	28	8	times	4	are	32	9	times	4	are	36
6	times	5	are	30	7	times	5	are	35	8	times	5	are	40	9	times	5	are	45
6	times	6	are	36	7	times	6	are	42	8	times	6	are	48	9	times	6	are	54
6	times	7	are	42	7	times	7	are	49	8	times	7	are	56	9	times	7	are	63
6	times	8	are	48	7	times	8	are	56	8	times	8	are	64	9	times	8	are	72
6	times	9	are	54	7	times	9	are	63	8	times	9	are	72	9	times	9	are	81
6	times	10	are	60	7	times	10	are	70	8	times	10	are	80	9	times	10	are	90
6	times	11	are	66	7	times	11	are	77	8	times	11	are	88	9	times	11	are	99
6	times	12	are	72	7	times	12	are	84	8	times	12	are	96	9	times	12	are	108
10	times	0	are	0	10	times	10	are	100	11	times	6	are	66	12	times	3	are	36
10	times	1	are	10	10	times	11	are	110	11	times	7	are	77	12	times	4	are	48
10	times	2	are	20	10	times	12	are	120	11	times	8	are	88	12	times	5	are	60
10	times	3	are	30						11	times	9	are	99	12	times	6	are	72
10	times	4	are	40	11	times	0	are	0	11	times	10	are	110	12	times	7	are	84
10	times	5	are	50	11	times	1	are	11	11	times	11	are	121	12	times	8	are	96
10	times	6	are	60	11	times	2	are	22	11	times	12	are	132	12	times	9	are	108
10	times	7	are	70	11	times	3	are	33						12	times	10	are	120
10	times	8	are	80	11	times	4	are	44	12	times	1	are	12	12	times	11	are	132
10	times	9	are	90	11	times	5	are	55	12	times	2	are	24	12	times	12	are	144

LESSON XLVII.

Questions of value or estimation for exercising the judgment.

What did your hat cost? Your coat? Your shoes? Your book? Your great coat?

What is the value of a good horse? A chaise? A cow? A sheep? A pair of oxen? A coach?

What is the value of a good house? A barn? A good farm?

☞ The author suggests, as a useful method of cultivating the judgment, and exercising the faculties of youth, the frequent asking them of questions similar to those above. Parents may ask their children the value or cost of the various objects in the room, as the chairs, tables, &c. Teachers may ask them the cost or value of such things as attract their observation on the way to school, or such as, in any other way, they may have become familiar with. They may then be made to add the cost of several of these things together, as the horse, and chaise; a house, barn, and farm; a suit of clothes, &c. &c.

I must now take leave of my young reader. I hope he has not found Arithmetic a dull study, and that he will be willing, at some future day, to hear me tell something about the arithmetic of the trades, arts, manufactures, commerce, and navigation of our country, and of other countries. These subjects are of great importance, and are very curious and interesting.

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☞ Peter Parley's Tales have acquired a celebrity beyon other works of the kind. Some of them have been tran... different languages, and are now extensively circulated in E as well as America. The preceding works are to be had principal bookstores in the United States (except the thre which *are in press*). They are handsomely printed, and *illustrated by engravings.*